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Tower reViews

by Clearway

The Week in Focus

Fascists Push Gains Election Eve in U. S.

Wellsian fantasy, too realistically dramatized on the air, terrified thousands of Americans with the "shape of things to come" in the form of an invasion from Mars.

In events on the actual world stage, the shape of things to come bore a Fascist imprint as democracies vacillated or actually swung toward inner Fascism, and Fascist diplomacy expanded its world influence.

Germany and Italy, acting alone, arbitrated the minority dispute between Hungary and Czechoslovakia. At Vienna, Foreign Minister von Ribbentrop and Count Galeazzo Ciano granted most of Hungary's demands. About 860,000 former citizens of Czecohslovakia become citizens of Hungary. Patches of territory totaling 4,000 square miles are transferred.

Czechoslovakia, whose restricted boundaries after Munich were to have been guaranteed by Britain and France, continued to weld itself into the Reich. The Czechs began to adopt typical Nazi methods, including labor corps. Young Czechs who a few weeks ago expected to shoulder rifles against Germany, now shoulder shovels to build roads linking all of Czechoslovakia more firmly into the Reich's economy.

* * *

France Swings Right

In France, the shift from Leftist to Rightist techniques for dealing with economic problems brought discussion of more governmental control over business. Decree laws in preparation foreshadow tax increases, longer working hours, and other departures from the Leftist program initiated in 1936 by Léon Blum.

* * *

Italo-British Pact

The much-debated Chamberlain policy frankly sets forth to ease relations between the democracies and the Fascist nations, instead of rubbing them the wrong way. By a vote of 345 to 138 in the House of Commons, and 55 to 6 in the House of Lords, Parliament approved the Government's decision to bring the friendship treaty with Italy into force as soon as possible. Recognition of the conquest of Ethiopia is included, as well as recognition of belligerent rights to the two parties in Spain.

The Spanish war is "no longer a menace to the peace of Europe," Mr. Chamberlain declared.

* * *

In the Oxford by-election, the Government candidate won by 15,797 votes to 12,363. It was the first test at the polls since Munich. British opinion predominantly supports the Chamberlain policy to this point, although there are some deep misgivings.

* * *

France, also pursuing a diplomacy of appeasement, receives Italy's offer to send an Ambassador to Paris—the first Italian envoy since relations became strained in 1936 over the Ethiopian conquest.

Both France and Britain are reported from Geneva to be working for a return of Italy to the League of Nations.

* * *

Arms Dilemma

To arm or not to arm?

As the starting point for a general settlement of outstanding European and world disputes, Munich would reduce the necessity for more arms, and should lead on to arms reduction.

As a triumph for aggressive Fascist diplomacy over a shrinking democratic diplomacy, Munich would confront democracies with the alternative of yielding indefinitely, or arming until they could take a stand.

Caught between these two possible interpretations of Munich, Britain hesitated. No definite decisions on arms increases have been announced.

* * *

The United States, apparently more convinced than Britain that the future calls for strength in arms, was twitted by Signor Mussolini's newspaper, Il Popolo d'Italia. Projected American arms expenditures were called "useless."

Yet democracies face the stark fact that German and Italian power in the air tipped the scales at Munich.

* * *

German Colonies

The real test of British and French willingness to sacrifice material interests in order to adjust the balance of world resources and territory for "have-not" nations, comes with sounding of drums on the return of German colonies.

At Ladenburg, Germany, a Reich Colonial School was opened on Monday. There are others like it, to spread propaganda in former colonies and awaken or stimulate desires for return to the Reich.

(Continued on Page 4, Column 7)

Green Tax of $4,947,008 Awarded to Massachusetts

Special Master at Washington finds legal residence of Colonel Green was in Bay State, rejecting claims of Texas, New York, and Florida—Sum awarded equals $1 reduction on every $1,000 in property.

Jubiliation which threw the State Tax Department out of its accustomed financial calm attended Commissioner Henry F. Long's receipt of word from Washington that Massachusetts stands to collect a tidy 4$,947,008 in taxes from the $36,000,000 estate of the late Col. Edward H. R. Green.

Rejecting the claims of Texas, New York, and Florida that the Dartmouth, Mass., resident had his legal domicile within their borders, John S. Flannery, Special Master in the case, Commissioner Long was informed, has recommended to the United States Supreme Court that the Bay State be decreed as Colonel Green's legal domicile at the time he passed on. Such decree would give the State the right to collect a levy of $4,947,008.

This sum, Commissioner Long said today, can be translated into "personal arithmetic" for the taxpayer. It is—

What It Means to State

Equivalent to a $1 reduction on every $1,000 worth of property.

Approximately two times what the State now receives from the savings bank tax, the poll tax, or horse and dog racing.

Equals the inheritance tax return on all estates in Massachusetts for a year.

Is 20 per cent more revenue for the year than is brought in by the liquor tax.

Is 18 per cent more than insurance company taxes.

Approximates the total amount paid as motor vehicle excise taxes.

Represents 1 cent a gallon in the annual gas tax bill.

For further purpose of comparison, the total would almost balance the $5,500,000 recently voted for the reconstruction and repair of bridges and highways damaged by the September hurricane and flood.

Long Time Spent on Case

Commissioner Long has cause for rejoicing. In the past three years he spent 242 working days on the case and hearings alone occupied more than 100 days. He says Texas, New York and Florida can file motions to upset the report, but does not regard that move as probable from his study of the master's digest of the evidence.

The story of Colonel Green, son of the wealthy Hetty Green, financier of the '90's, is a romantic one. The master, in his report, calls him a "nomad" to whom "home was where he happened to be." The saga of his peregrinations, as compiled by the Associated Press, gives this picture of the litigation which ensued in settlement of the vast estate:

Mr. Green, who paid rent of from $60 to $27,000 a year on some of his "homes," passed on in 1936. The Federal Government got $17,520,987 in taxes on a net estate of $36,137,335. So far, no state collected anything.

Litigation was begun by Texas, which sought to impose a levy of

(Continued on Page 11, Column 7)

U. S.-Japan: Diplomatic Moves Push Far East Into Forefront

By Joseph C. Harsch

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Nov. 5—A succession of major diplomatic moves pushing the Far Eastern situation to the forefront of world affairs today discloses the United States and Japan facing each other on firmly taken and irreconcilable positions of policy with a great question mark as to the future hanging over the intervening stretches of the Pacific.

So far it is strictly a diplomatic game of maneuvering for position. But it is maneuvering over momentous issues with the fate of a half-a-world at stake.

American diplomacy initiated the exchange on Oct. 6. Galvanized into swift action by the implications of the Munich settlement to the Far East the State Department had moved to curb the opportunity Munich provided for Japan to capitalize at will the pre-occupation of the rest of the world in Europe.

Bill of Indictment

It ordered the embassy in Tokyo to draft and deliver to the Japanese Government a comprehensive bill of indictment against Japan for alleged violation of the open door doctrine and to demand that all discrimination against Americans in China cease at once.

That note was delivered in Tokyo on Oct. 6. By Oct. 26 no reply had yet been made by Tokyo despite the concluding suggestion in the note that "in the interest of relations between the United States and Japan an early reply would be helpful." The State Department apparently decided that it could not afford to let the matter rest in secret any longer. On that day the press was given copies to be held for release until the following morning to give the correspondents ample time to digest and handle the document.

It appeared in the press of Oct. 27 disclosing the extent to which Japan has violated the spirit of the open door.

Japan's reply was a resort to unofficial diplomacy. On Wednesday, Nov. 2, Prime Minister Prince Fumimaro Konoye issued a statement in Tokyo of Japan's intentions regarding Asia. It stated his country's "immutable policy" to establish a tripartite relationship of Japan, China and Manchukuo "of close economic cohesion."

Year-Old Report

Following Japan into unofficial diplomatic action the State Department the next day, Nov. 3, made public a year-old report on the Brussels conference which for the first time in the present exchange raised the question of the nine-power pact.

And yesterday, Nov. 4, Secretary of State Cordell Hull, further pointed up the American attitude by commenting publicly and directly on Premier Konoye's statement.

The Japanese position in brief is that China is to become an integral part of the Japanese economic system and that such devices as the nine-power pact which stand in the way are "obsolete."

The American position in brief is that the nine-power pact remains the fundamental law of the Far East and that Japan must not obtain for itself any advantages in China beyond what are available to all other nations interested in the Far East.

The diplomatic exchanges serve primarily to state these positions, to

(Continued on Page 5, Column 1)

Roosevelt Plea Urges Vote For All Liberals

'Election Eve' speech not only for N. Y. ticket but also for New Deal candidates everywhere.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Nov. 5 — President Roosevelt's unusual Hyde Park "election eve" speech last night was accepted here as not only an appeal for the hard-pressed Democratic ticket in New York but for New Deal candidates all over the country.

In a sense the speech, which had nation-wide distribution over the radio, seemed to emphasize next week's election as a test of strength of the whole New Deal and its philosophy against "old-time Tory Republicanism" as Mr. Roosevelt vigorously branded his opponents, and more particularly the New Deal test of strength in the pivotal Empire State.

But at the same time the President used the occasion to amplify his conception of government. The modern "interdependent industrial and agricultural society," he said, is like a factory, and it is the duty of government to keep the "conveyor belts" moving. Dictatorships succeed in doing this, but at a frightful cost, he declared. The New Deal, he said, has been trying to keep "those belts moving without paying such a price." And he defined the position of government toward business, and possibly labor as well, in declaring:

"When an abuse interferes with the ability of private enterprise to keep the national conveyor belt moving government has a responsibility to eliminate that abuse."

Largely Political

The Roosevelt speech was largely political in nature and held a degree of partisanship in its tone which the President rarely allows himself, except just prior to elections. Mr. Roosevelt explained that he felt his office should "not disqualify me from expressing as a citizen my views on candidates and issues in my own State." It was a speech, then, very largely delivered as Mr. Roosevelt, citizen, rather than as Mr. Roosevelt, President.

Indulging in a vein of sarcasm, which had a directly personal slant although the name of Thomas E. Dewey, Republican candidate for the N. Y. governorship was not mentioned at any point, Citizen Roosevelt contrasted the years of experience of Gov. Herbert H. Lehman with his young Republican rival, and then proceeded to go down the line not only for Senator Robert F. Wagner and James M. Mead, the two New Deal candidates for the Senate, but for liberal candidates everywhere. The only other man included by name in the list was significantly enough Gov. Frank Murphy of Michigan, who is having a difficult time in his re-election fight in the automobile state, where memories of the sit-down strike are strong. This is the second time Mr. Roosevelt has thrown a verbal lifeline to Mr. Murphy with whom he is on terms of personal sympathy; the previous occasion being when he intervened to defend the New Deal Governor against charges before the Dies Committee that his refusal to use troops against the sit-downers in the 1937 strike was "treasonable."

Sarcastic Mimicry

Twice in his speech Mr. Roosevelt changed his voice and indulged in sarcastic mimicry of his opponents with characteristic verbal virtuosity. Mr. Roosevelt pretended to express the hypocritical senti-

(Continued on Page 5, Column 4)

Linked by New-World Friendship

By a Staff Photographer

Rosalie Mann — **Ann Kucher** — **Iris Constantine** — **Edna Rezzio**

Miss Mann, a Czechoslovakian, Miss Kucher, a Russian, Miss Constantine, a German, and Miss Rezzio, a Greek, forgot European antipathies when they gathered at the international ball in Boston, Nov. 3. They are shown in the native costumes of the nations they represented.

Old-World Color Vies With Amity As Nations Dance

Old-world color, culture, and simplicity mingled with new-world camaraderie in last night's annual international ball of the International Institute, at Hotel Statler, Boston.

International politics were forgotten, old-world art remembered, as more than 2,500 persons of all nations gathered to watch and participate in an interesting program of song and dance; Egyptian fraternized with Englishman, Czechoslovakian with German, Pole with Russian.

Old-World Costumes

Dressed in costumes brought over from the "old country" or long cherished in the family, or in carefully-executed copies, though unrehearsed as a unit the choirs and dances moved forward smoothly under direction of J. Urban Edgren, Master of Ceremonies. Fifteen nationalities were represented on the program and many more assembled for the grand march in costume.

Typical of the unselfish attitude of the performers was the remark of a Polish dancer. When asked if he would pose for a picture—he was dressed in long white coat with red silk decorations, high leather boots, dark green corduroy trousers and small pill-box hat—he replied he would be glad to pose if the photograph would include his "partner."

Aid to Foreign-Born

All of the entertainment was contributed, as well as many of the delicious foreign foods served in the foyer during intermissions. Proceeds from the ball are to go toward the building fund of the International Institute, at 190 Beacon Street. For several years, first under the sponsorship of the Y. W. C. A. and more recently on its own, the Institute has been active in helping foreign-born Americans and their children, not only to appreciate and understand the American traditon but to keep alive their own inherited culture of song, story, and dance, helping people to find themselves in a new land and at the same time making Boston a richer place for Bostonians.

Many of the consuls to Boston attended the ball, and Leverett Saltonstall, Chairman of last year's Community Fund, received an ovation when he arrived, late in the evening.

Revision of Hiring Policy Minimizes Factor of Age

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

GENEVA—Discounting old age as a decisive factor in a hiring policy, the International Labor Office recommends a revision of employment policy in which jobs will be classified according to the capacity of the worker.

This finding was the result of weighing arguments that had been advanced for, and against, the employment of older workers, and was contained in a report submitted recently to the Governing Body of the International Labor Office, at its regular quarterly meeting in London.

"The essence of the matter," declares the report, "seems to be that the older worker is preferable on the very imporant condition that he has retained sufficient physical ability for his job, to the performance of which he can bring experience and reliability. He may be particularly valuable where quality, rather than quantity, is required. Preference, on the contrary, will be given to the younger worker when physical strength, rapidity of work, and adaptation to new methods are called for."

Hence it concludes that "a rational hiring policy would consist in classifying jobs according to the capacity of the individual."

Prepared by the International Labor Office at the request of Government, Employers' and Workers' representatives on the Governing Body, the report finds reason to believe that older workers are no more likely to lose their jobs than younger ones; but that once having lost his job it is more difficult for an older worker to find fresh employment.

Quick Adjustment Required

"A certain amount of deterioration in skill," it explains, "is often involved in long spells of unemployment, which becomes a definite handicap in obtaining fresh employment, especially in the case of skilled workers." And it suggests that the present disproportion of unemployment among older workers "is probably due in part to the fact that, when recovery came, the younger workers generally, who were able to adjust themselves with greater readiness to recent technological changes in industry, and also the more adaptable of the older workers, succeeded in obtaining employment, while the less efficient remained unemployed."

Examining possible causes of discrimination against elderly workers, the report finds that while, on the one hand, mechanization has favored them by doing away with much heavy labor; on the other hand it has aggravated their position by creating new forms of work, the increased speed and intensity of which are so exhausting that

(Continued on Page 5, Column 6)

Range Becomes 'Laboratory'

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

VERNAL, Utah—A fine natural livestock area, located among high ranges of the Uintah Mountains in northeastern Utah, has been chosen by the Federal Government as a "laboratory" in which to work out more useful range operations on approximately 120,000,000 acres of grasslands.

This is an important development for several reasons, one being the widespread benefits that will accrue to thousands of stock owners through rehabilitation of depleted ranges. Another reason is that Utah, in which this "laboratory" is located, is said to have more public range than any other State.

A third major ground of benefit and importance in this selection is the varied experiments to be carried on over this isolated region, 100 miles from any railroad. That fact alone assures having a natural "laboratory" so situated that the desired tests may be carried out without interference.

Approximately 200,000 sheep and 7,000 cattle are pastured within this experimental area. County officials and stockmen of the large Uintah Basin territory will co-operate in the work to be done. A start has already been made by CCC men in building many additional watering places, branding corrals, stock trails and "cutting pens" where herders may segregate their animals in transporting from summer to winter range.

Farms of the Uintah Basin territory will be tested for production of corn for fattening the large numbers of sheep and cattle raised, thereby developing agriculture in a twofold way of crop improvement and range development. For the latter purpose, numerous test plots will be planted to sweet clover to see how this may improve the range country.

In co-operation with this development under the Taylor grazing act, a series of extensive surveys is now under way to determine how economic conditions may be improved for the general welfare of thousands of rural families.

The latter project, large in itself, is in charge of William Peterson, director of the Utah State Agricultural Extension Service and Chairman of the Uintah Basin steering committee. The survey was nearing completion late in October, involving 600 square miles of tillable land.

Water, soil, range, natural resources and economic facilities are being determined toward rehabilitation of hundreds of families who will, it is hoped, be made thereby self-supporting, and taken off public relief.

Colonial Issue Brings British Visit to Paris

Return of Togoland and Cameroons to Reich is due for discussion at Premiers' parley.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, Nov. 5—The problem of reorganizing European peace on the new basis of co-operation between the Rome-Berlin and Paris-London axes is the chief object of the visit of Premier Neville Chamberlain and Foreign Secretary Viscount Halifax to the French Capital announced for Nov. 23.

More specifically the three main matters to be discussed are the Spanish question, Germany's demand for colonies, and an arms limitation agreement.

The British Government intends to ask France to agree to grant belligerent rights to Insurgent Gen. Francisco Franco in Spain. Despite the serious opposition to such a step in French Leftist circles, where the move is described as constituting in effect a starvation blockade of the Spanish Republicans, The Christian Science Monitor is able to state authoritatively that Foreign Minister Georges Bonnet favors this solution, and that accordingly it is very likely that the French Government will end by agreeing to the British demand.

Colonies or Only Materials

On the colonial issue the outlook is somewhat similar. The French Government is extremely reluctant to give in to Germany's demands for colonies and there is no doubt that if Britain were willing to stand solidly with France on this point the French would say no and stick by their decision, conceding to Germany only economic access to African raw materials.

But Premier Chamberlain is known to be ready to offer certain African colonies—notably the French and British mandated territories of Togoland and the Cameroons—to Germany in exchange for a "general European settlement," which apparently means mainly a pact for the limitation of armaments, particularly in the air. If the British insist hard enough and long enough Rrance, it may be confidently affirmed, will give way on this issue in order to preserve Franco-British diplomatic solidarity.

Premier Edouard Daladier is as genuinely desirous as Premier Chamberlain of attaining rapprochement with Germany, but so far, contrary to various reports, progress toward this goal has been exclusively in the realm of vague generalities.

Gestures of Good Will

André François Poncet, Ambassador to Germany, recently appointed to Rome, is understood to have brought back to Paris from a recent long interview with Adolf Hitler abundant and cordial expressions of the Führer's desire for peace with France, even for a definite arrangement of some sort ultimately, but there have been no concrete proposals of any kind from either side as yet. For one thing, the Franco-Soviet pact will first have to be disposed of, and although M. Bonnet and certain other Cabinet members favor a clear break with Russia, there is strong political opposition to such a course from the Left.

In general the coming visit of Mr. Chamberlain and Lord Halifax is welcomed in France as evidence of the strength of the Anglo-French entente, and as providing a timely opportunity for a thorough discussion of all diplomatic problems facing France and Britain in Post-Munich Europe. There are reports which are not confirmed, however, that the Paris talks are preliminary to a four-power meeting in London toward the end of the year.

South Carolina to Act On Child Labor Law

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

COLUMBIA, S. C.—Discussion of plans for the adoption of a certification system for the enforcement of the child labor provision of the new Federal wage-hour law in South Carolina is being undertaken jointly by Labor Department officials and Miss Gertrude L. Schermerhorn of the U. S. Children's Bureau at Washington.

Enforcement of the child labor provisions of the Federal law have been delegated to the Children's Bureau, which is endeavoring to have all states set up certification systems.

"The certification system is designed to protect the employers of child labor," Miss Schermerhorn explained. "If children he employs present certificates proving they are 16 years or over, then his protection is complete."

Intimate Message from Washington

Dry Leaders Confident of Scoring New Gains as Voters in Dozen States Cast Ballots on Liquor Issue Tuesday

By the Monitor's Washington Bureau

Washington, Nov. 4

Electors in a dozen states next Tuesday will vote on one or another phase of an issue that has been a burning subject in American politics for half a century—the liquor business.

The result, if the national trend since repeal of the Eighteenth Amendment in 1933 continues, will be a further gain in "dry" territory circumscribed, however, by new conditions which have come into effect since the great battle over the Eigheenth Amendment.

Repeal swept away some dry gains which had taken generations to accomplish, for with it in many instances went local option. There has been a steady revival of dry territory under such local controls since 1933, and these should be increased Nov. 8.

The wet-dry issue now presented cuts across party lines, and for the time being continues a local rather than a national issue. This was the situation before the Constitutional amendment fight.

In general there are three types of contests involving alchohol that will come before electors:

1. State-wide local option, where every community in the state will decide for itself whether to permit or prohibit sale of liquor, wines, or beer during the next two years.
2. State-wide referenda covering either outright prohibition or repeal, or amendments to existing state liquor laws.
3. Scattered local option, where only specified communities vote to permit or prohibit legal liquor.

* * *

In that first group next week at Massachusetts, Vermont, and New Hampshire, which (along with Maine) are required by law to hold state-wide local-option elections every two years giving communities an opportunity of reflecting any recent change in sentiment. Maine contests were decided last September at the general election. At that time 45 communities voted dry and 38 wet. Increases in dry territory in some of the other states are expected, notably in the rural areas. Cities are less affected.

Four states will have state-wide referenda and hence fall into the second category above. These are North Dakota, where voters will be asked to repeal the State law permitting sale of hard liquor and wine (but not affecting beer); Arkansas where two referenda are offered—the first reducing the number of signatures required on petitions for local-option elections, the second permitting 51 per cent of the voters within a three-mile radius of church or school to petition for local option; Oregon, where an amendment to the State liquor law is up permitting diversion of 10 per cent of the State's liquor revenue for temperance teaching; and Montana, where the proposal is to replace the State liquor monopoly with a licensing system.

Finally there will be five states where scattered local-option contests will occur in individual communities, States included are Alabama, Connecticut, New Jersey, Ohio and Washington. It is here that dry forces hope to make considerable gains. In Alabama, 43 counties already are dry and only 24 wet and further dry gains are anticipated. In Ohio, 195 relatively small communities will decide the issue, only 60 of which are now dry, and the number is expected to grow. Local-option elections are comparatively few in number in Washington. Connecticut and New Jersey, and are widely scattered. Washington has three cities and part of one county dry at present; Connecticut has 13 dry towns with population of 20,600 to 1,750,000 in the whole State.

* * *

As the country goes to the polls in 1938 there are only four States legally "dry"—Kansas, Mississippi, Oklahoma, and Tennessee, and these permit the sale of beer, while Mississippi adds wine.

A large number of States and the District of Columbia do not permit local option; and still others surround the privilege with stringent restrictions. States where there is no local option include Arizona, California, Indiana, Idaho, North Dakota, South Carolina, Utah, Wyoming and Iowa.

Five years after prohibition there is still a strong liquor lobby in Washington. Much attention is centered among distilling and brewing interests in preventing excesses in liquor advertising. The use of alcohol in connection with automobiles is still an unsolved problem.

R. L. S.

Recites Shakespeare for Votes

EDMONTON, Alberta, Nov. 4 (CP)—Frederick James Speed, candidate for Edmonton's Mayoralty, recently announced that he would confine his entire 1938 campaign to pertinent quotations from the plays of William Shakespeare.

Mr. Speed told the Edmonton Businessmen's Association that he would start his campaign for the Nov. 9 civic voting with a brief excerpt from "Henry the Fifth" and finish the night before the election by reciting a scene from "Hamlet."

The Shakespearian quotations would be his "manifesto" and nothing else would be included in it, Mr. Speed declared at the meeting where 16 of the 24 candidates for various offices spoke.

"I will be glad," said Mr. Speed who polled 62 votes last year, "to perform at any time the court scene and the bond scene from the 'Merchant of Venice,' but it will take me an hour to do it. Everyone should know these scenes and their bearing on present-day life."

This is his fifth consecutive effort to become Mayor. His highest vote so far was 77 in 1934.

'Links In Christianity's Chain'
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'Romeo' Museum for Verona

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

VERONA, Italy—Manuscripts and other treasures relating to Romeo and Juliet, whose story is immortalized in the Shakespearean Tragedy, are to be gathered and preserved in a museum here to be founded by order of Premier Mussolini.

Material for the museum is already reaching Verona from many parts of Italy and even from other countries. These include plastic and pictorial representations of the story, operatic scores of the drama, books and commentaries, ancient and modern.

A valuable copy of the original sixteenth century "novella" by Matteo Bandelli from which Shakespeare took his plot for "Romeo and Juliet" is to be exhibited.

The museum is to be erected outside the city gates. It is in a beautiful garden near the River Adige on the site of an old Franciscan church built in 1230 by Ranieri Zeno, later Doge of Venice. The church has disappeared but remains of the Franciscan convent still survive. Many authorities claim this to have been the convent of the celebrated Friar Lorenzo da Reggio. Shakespeare's Friar Laurence, who blessed the secret marriage of "True and Faithful Juliet" and her Romeo.

In the Boston Section:

N. E. politics in final spurt.

Harvard professor tests violin tones.

$14,000 boats for $200—hurricane result.

Plan E rally in Cambridge tonight.

and News From All New England in the

Second Section, Beginning on Page 9

Merit System in City Service Found to Cut Costs in Half

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CINCINNATI, Ohio—Bothered by what seemed inefficiency at home, the Citizens League of Cleveland made a comparative study of waste collection and disposal in Cincinnati and in its own town, and found that the application of the merit system gave a more efficient service at half the cost. Where Cleveland had permitted this department to furnish political jobs, the League learned that Cincinnati had put it on a business basis, with resultant savings.

The cost per ton for collection in Cincinnati was found to be $3.07, while in Cleveland it was found to be $6.26.

"Here are two cities in Ohio with approximately the same area and street mileage but with different topography," stated the report of the League. "Cleveland is on a level plain with practically no hills except those going down into the river valley. Cincinnati's terrain, especially in the residential sections, is made up of high hills and deep ravines. Cleveland has double the population and a denser population. From the point of view of the cost of waste collection, the advantages of topography and density of population are in favor of Cleveland. Yet the total cost of collecting and disposing of the waste in Cleveland is practically double the cost in Cincinnati."

The League found that although present administration of the work in Cleveland is on a higher degree of efficiency than formerly, the demand of spoils politics has kept the service from being properly organized and administered, and has resulted in an overbalanced supervisory force, a too elaborate record system, and poor planning.

U. S. Education Acclaimed As Bulwark of Democracy

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

KENT, Ohio—While elsewhere talk is mostly of armaments and war, "tonight we talk of schools and democracy," noted Dr. Karl Clayton Leebrick, new President of Kent State University, in his inaugural address here Oct. 22.

"These are days," he said, "when national ideals are being tested and our cherished institutions are being challenged by practices which are foreign to our experience and which seem to us destructive of our conception of individualism, and hostile to our concepts of freedom and progress."

"Let us make education a more effective force in our cherished democracy. We must have more education rather than less, as our democracy becomes more perfect."

And then Dr. Leebrick added, "If we could bring Hitler and his aides to America for a month, if we could bring Mussolini to the United States for the same period of time, it would change their entire careers."

"Our educational institutions have served us well," he continued. "We are a united, informed people. The real gauge of civilization is in the improvement of man himself. To a large extent, the real makers of history are teachers.

"Education is one of the least expensive activities of our Government for the results obtained."

College and University Presidents and representatives from educational institutions from all over the country, Gov. Martin L. Davey, and other dignitaries were present at the ceremonies.

Geologist Takes Gold Medal Award

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CINCINNATI, Ohio—Nevin M. Fenneman, for many years head of the department of geology and geography at the University of Cincinnati, has received the gold medal of the Geographic Society of Chicago, "For eminent achievements in the physiography of the United States."

Former recipients of the honor include Isaiah Bowman, educator; Raold Amundsen, Fridtjof Nansen, Richard E. Byrd, and Lincoln Ellsworth, explorers; and Gen. George W. Goethals and Gen. William C. Gorgas, engineers.

Dr. Fenneman is President of the Yellowstone-Bighorn Research Association, former President of the Association of American Geographers and of the Geological Society of America, former Vice-President of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, and former Chairman of the Geology-geography division of the National Research Council.

65-Cent Hour Asked As Auto Parts Wage

WASHINGTON (AP)—Homer Martin, President of the United Automobile Workers, announced Nov. 3 he would appoint a committee to try to negotiate a 65-cent-an-hour standard contract in the automobile parts industry.

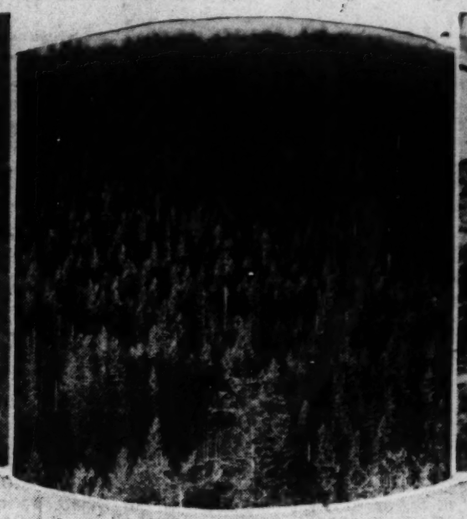
He said such an agreement would cover about 2,000 parts factories. He has discussed the program with Ford Motor Company officials, he added, and predicted other plants such as General Motors "would be for it."

Mr. Martin also announced that the Executive Board meeting here had named 10 delegates to represent 381,200 U. A. W. members at the convention of the Committee for Industrial Organization in Pittsburgh Nov. 14.

Efficient Service Has Saved Thousands of Forest Acres in the Northwest

United States Forest Service

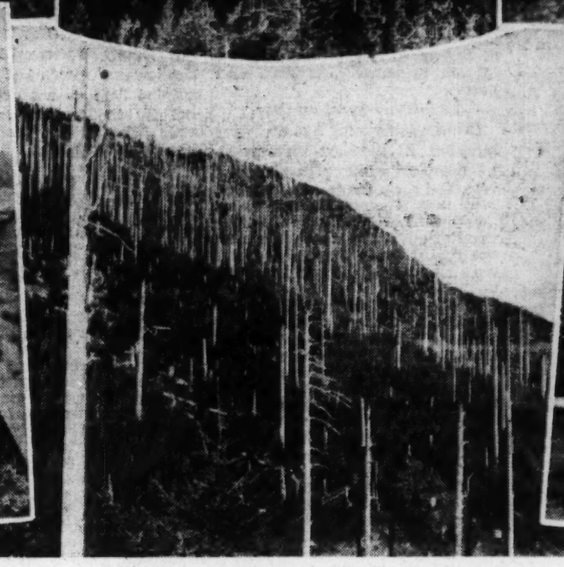
Fire-fighting crew has mess. Field office of Forest Service.



Prevention of Forest Fires Proves as Vital as Control

Forest in its glory. Forest in ashes.

Putting out the embers. Horses go where autos can't.



Forest Service Meets Test Of Bad Fires in Northwest

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SEATTLE, Wash.—The summer of 1938, in passing, leaves behind it, throughout the Pacific Northwest, a record of extreme fire hazard, of constantly recurring forest fires, and of highly efficient fire suppression. According to John C. Kuhns, Assistant Regional Forester of the United States Forest Service, it has been a test summer, a test of the educational program in fire detection and suppression conducted for years by the Forest Service.

Some of the summer's experience has been spectacular but more of it has been dull, hard work. Airplanes have dropped enough food to ration 1,000 men, into the depths of the Siskiyou Forest, and the nine-pound portable radios of the Forest Service have performed wizardry. But in spite of modern invention thousands of CCC enrollees, and other laborers have been obliged to perform the ditch-digging, sweating, grimy, long-houred work of back-firing, brush-beating and mopping up.

Airplanes have not been of general use during the season, Mr. Kuhns explains, but of vital importance where used. In the Siskiyou fire it would have been impossible, he states, to have got supplies in fast enough to feet the men there without the aid of planes. Even cases of eggs, "wrapped" in loaves of bread, were safely dropped. Gunny sack parachutes with bright tails like kites for detection purposes, were used to lower the rations.

Many Fires Are Set

In spite of a summer of extreme humidity, weeks with no rain, high-velocity winds, and incendiarism, there has been well-organized fire-fighting all during the season. There may have been confusion at times but no disorganization, according to Mr. Kuhns, who points out that it has been necessary to move in instantly to remote areas and establish small towns with water supply, food, shelter, and sanitation for hundreds of men, many of them men off the skid-road.

Back of this order is the actual schooling in forest fire detection and suppression practices which the Forest Service has conducted. The detection technic has been made readily available because of the larger number of lookout towers built by the CCC. In his high tower the alert watcher catches the first wisp of smoke and with his charts, panoramic pictures and fire-finding tools determines the exact location in what otherwise would be a bewildering acreage of trees. He obtains the vertical angle and azimuth of the fire, the azimuth being the distance in degrees from due north.

The lookout is now ready to radio to the lone ranger the exact direction, distance, and vertical angle of the spotted fire. The ranger is instantly ready with his pack. So student-like is his work that he not only carries food, water, ax, shovel, but a notebook and pencil, charts and compass. He may also carry a hand pump or radio.

A large part of fire-fighting is the suppression of small fires, and Mr. Kuhns likens it to the work of the city fire department. In ten years the Service reports, out of more than 10,000 fires, the majority burned over relatively small tracts, some less than an acre. Fifty-nine of these fires did four fifths of all the damage. As in the cities, the uncontrollable fire is rare. The case of fire in old burns, where a high wind carries the fire through a sea of tall snags, is the most common cause of large fires.

Back-firing a Big Help

Improved methods in back-firing have been a determining influence in this season's fire suppression. By this method a trench is dug through the duff which covers the forest floor and a controllable back fire is set ahead of the oncoming conflagration to rob it of its fuel. This work entails exact knowledge of wind direction and velocity and a weather bureau equipment is part of the paraphernalia of fighting fire.

Battling the flames has its own measure of excitement but staying on after the fire is nominally out to "mop up" has nothing about it to commend it to the imagination of the CCC enrollee. The test for determining whether a fire is out is a rigid one. In training fire-fighters the Spartan test is to have the learner thrust his hand deep into the ashes on the ground. If he cannot hold his hand there the fire is not out.

In the past season's fire war, Mr. Kuhns explains that the fire lanes built by the CCC have been of invaluable service. These roads, as explained by T. S. Goodyear, Washington State Forester, have been built under directions based upon exact engineering compilations as to the best routes for the protection of standing forests, of second growth, and of cut-over land where the forests of the future are propagating.

The summer's experience has emphasized one point upon which all fire suppression authorities agree, which is that the great need is for a public awakened to the value of second growth and burned-over land on which tiny seedlings are beginning to form the forests of the future. To the majority such land, declares Maj. C. S. Cowen, Chief Warden of the Washington Fire Association, is so much brush.

When the public sees the value of these forests of the future, Mr. Kuhns affirms, the incendiarist will meet with swift and severe retribution. Until then the work of conservation and fire-fighting is largely annulled.

Efficiency Saves Forest

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NASHVILLE, Tenn.—The efficiency of the Forest Service personnel was recently illustrated in the South Cumberland District, when 10,000 acres of beautiful East Tennessee forest was saved from destruction by fire.

At 5 p. m., Lookout Johnson on Tower Eight sighted a smoke on Clifty Creek, five miles northeast from the tower and three miles southeast of De Rossett.

Within two minutes, Lookout Johnson had telephoned the location of the fire to a deputy warden at De Rossett. Just 15 minutes after the telephone call, the deputy and two assistants were on the fire. It was a small one in a highly inflammable area and was brought under control before it had hardly covered two acres.

A few minutes later the same lookout sighted a second smoke a half mile further up Clifty Creek. He had hardly called Warden Reeves at Eastland three miles, when three other smokes within a two mile area were discovered, five in all.

The lookout immediately called back to Warden Reeves, who was already out gathering his crew, informed Mrs. Reeves to have some one find out, if possible, who had come along an old railroad right-of-way along Clifty Creek into Eastland in the past 15 minutes. Another deputy in the meanwhile had worked up the Creek and had all the fires under control. None except the first fire covered more than one-fourth acre.

Working together, Warden Reeves and aides learned that a truck load of road workers had just come along the route of the fire. It was further learned two of the men had been throwing lighted matches from the truck all along the route up Clifty Creek.

Warrants were sworn out, five of the 15 men on the truck had agreed to appear as witnesses against the accused, and the two men were behind bars awaiting trial for felony before nightfall.

Chicago Gradually Gives In To Federal Subway Demands

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—The extent to which the Federal Government exerts control over local activities connected, sometimes but indirectly, with projects financed chiefly with federal funds is illustrated here in the working out of plans for Chicago's subway system.

In effect the City Council is swallowing its objections to the requirements of the contract with the Interior Department in order to get the $18,000,000, without which the project would be impossible for many years to come. Which attitude is also held significant by observers of this recession, or New Deal, development.

In the first place, approval of the grant for the long-awaited subway work was held up until certain requirements pertaining to the amount of hand labor used were met, this being a usual one with WPA grants. Next, though, Mr. Ickes required assurance of a local traction ordinance involving the physical and financial operation of surface, elevated, and bus lines.

The contract provides that it may be canceled if the following conditions are not carried out:

1. If the subway plans are not delivered to the PWA by Nov. 10.
2. If the city does not by next July 1 deliver "satisfactory evidence" of the termination of federal court proceedings involving the surface lines and elevated railways.
3. Unless all of provisions for reorganization of these companies, including the capital structure of the new or organized companies, shall be satisfactory.
4. If the city consents to any decree in the federal court proceedings without first getting Mr. Ickes' written approval.
5. If the city fails to submit for approval a traction unification ordinance by next July 1.
6. If the unification ordinance is not approved by a referendum by Sept. 1, 1939.
7. If the city does not make provisions for rebuilding the State street bridge over the Chicago River. (This is necessary for subway construction.)
8. If the city does not make provisions covering liabilities on damage to property along the subway routes.
9. If the city does not by July 1 submit to Ickes a plan for subway extensions, including one in Congress Street.
10. If the city does not proceed with the widening of Congress Street in the event the state makes available motor fuel tax money for this purpose. And if the Congress Street plans are not carried out according to plans and specifications approved by the PWA Commission.

Witness Links CIO to Bombs

WASHINGTON, Nov. 5 (AP)—Two witnesses told the House Committee investigating un-Americanism Nov. 4 that a "well-known Communist" had directed activities of a dynamite squad during a strike at the Republic Steel plant at Warren, Ohio, in June, 1937.

The witnesses, Lester J. Abele of Cleveland, Ohio, and Edgar Herzog of Elyria, Ohio, said the man was Gus Hall, also known as Arva Halberg. They added Mr. Hall was "top man" at the Warren headquarters of the Steel Workers Organizing Committee, a CIO union, and also was on the pay roll of the Communist Party as an organizer.

Mr. Abele, Adjutant of the Seventy-third Brigade of the Ohio National Guard, testified that three members of the dynamite squad confessed they had received instructions to blow up property of the Republic Steel plant, homes of non-strikers, railroad tracks and bridges, "highly volatile" tanks of benzol owned by Republic Steel, the municipal electric light plant, and a reservoir which supplied the city with water.

Mr. Abele, who said he assisted in obtaining the confessions, asserted that seven of eight men indicted pleaded guilty to a charge of possession and use of explosives. He said the eighth was Mr. Hall, who, he continued, later pleaded guilty to a lesser charge and was fined $500. Four were sentenced to the State Penitentiary for one to 20 years and three were paroled, he said.

Mr. Abele asserted the charge against Mr. Hall was reduced to malicious destruction of property after Paul J. Reagen, Trumbull County Prosecutor, had told the court he did not believe he had a case. The Steel Workers Organizing Committee paid the fine, Mr. Abele declared.

This testimony prompted Representative Harold G. Mosier (D) of Ohio, a Committee member, to comment: "So a Communist leader of the whole outfit was let go for a $500 fine paid by the C. I. O."

Mr. Abele testified that a search of C. I. O. headquarters in Warren revealed "homemade" bombs, which had a nitroglycerine base and were fashioned from jars and bottles.

Mr. Abele said the confessions related plans to drop bombs upon the Republic Steel plant from the air, he said, and declared C. I. O. headquarters housed explosives and machine guns.

Tribute Paid Will Rogers; Friends Dedicate Memorial

CLAREMORE, Okla., Nov. 5—Will Rogers' friends—including cowboys, actors, aviators, and the President of the United States — joined Oklahoma Nov. 4 in dedicating a memorial to Claremore's famous son, who once observed, "I never met a man I didn't like."

The audience of more than 20,000 persons, gathered in front of the newly-completed $200,000 Rogers Museum, was an unprecedented tribute to a private citizen.

President Roosevelt radiocast from Hyde Park, N. Y., his "grateful homage to the memory of a man who helped the Nation to smile."

Hope, and Courage

"After all," said Mr. Roosevelt, "I doubt if there is among us a more useful citizen than the one who holds the secret of banishing gloom, of making tears give way to laughter, of supplanting desolation and despair with hope and courage. For hope and courage always go with a light heart."

The President's speech was the climax of a celebration which included the unveiling, by Mary Rogers, of a bronze statue of her father made by Jo Davidson, American sculptor.

From New York to Pittsburgh to Hollywood, cables and back to Claremore, a national radio network switched to pick up memories of Will Rogers voiced by friends of stage, screen, business, and government.

"Anytime you gave him a biscuit, he'd want to pay you back with a barrel of flour," said Eddie Cantor from New York.

"Newsboys—Presidents—they all had a spot in their hearts for old Bill," declared George M. Cohan.

Publisher Adds Praise

Amon G. Carter, Fort Worth publisher and owner of a ranch where Will Rogers used to play, said he could visualize his old friend, "looking down now and saying, 'shucks, folks, you oughtn't to have done this.'"

From Jesse H. Jones, RFC Chairman, who made the dedication address, came this summary of the career which ended in an Alaskan airplane crash three years ago:

"Will Rogers was a friend alike to the mighty and the weak—a friend for friendship's sake.

"He was strong and brave and true. He rode straight and hard, and played the game square.

"His wit was keen but never barbed. Within the shell of humor was the kernel of great wisdom. He brought the precious gift of laughter to a somber world."

Irvin S. Cobb, Fred Stone, Gov. E. W. Marland of Oklahoma, and Gen. Roy Hoffman, Chairman of the Will Rogers Memorial Commission, added words of praise.

Bendix Firm Puts Pay 'Back to Normal'

SOUTH BEND, Ind. (AP)—Vincent Bendix, President of the Bendix Aviation Corporation, announced Nov. 4 a "back to normal" salary revision for salaried employees of all its subsidiaries and divisions, exclusive of "higher-up" executives. The revision was effective Nov. 1.

Salaries of all employees who were receiving $300 a month or less on March 31 are to be restored to the level prevailing then.

South Carolina Plans High School Revisions

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

COLUMBIA, S. C.—Full acceptance of the report completed some months ago by a subcommittee, providing for a general revision of the high school curriculum in South Carolina, was unanimously agreed upon by the State Board of Education at a recent lengthy meeting held in the Governor's office here.

More flexibility and practicality to meet present-day trends and requirements were recommended in the report, which covered some 40 typewritten pages. The courses, including the vocational program, would be made more general than technical under the suggestions of the committee. In addition there were recommended revised regulations for the certification of teachers. These changes were advocated and originated by John G. Kelly, chairman of the committee, then State High School Supervisor; now Registrar at Winthrop College, Rock Hill.

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Links in Christianity's Chain

Progress of Christianity in Great Britain—Part 1: Name of King Edwin Linked to the Founding of York and Lincoln Cathedrals

By Albert F. Gilmore, Litt. D.

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Thirtieth of 56 Articles

The influence of Gregory the Great extended far beyond his earthly experience. A score or more years after his passing, a bishop, Paulinus by name, whom Gregory had consecrated and sent to assist Saint Augustine in Christianizing England, came into prominence in an unusual manner. Among other ecclesiastical duties he had become chaplain to Ethelburga, daughter of Ethelbert, the first King of Kent to accept Christianity. When Edwin, in 625, became overlord of all kings of England, he desired to marry Ethelburga, the daughter of the King of Kent. But Edwin with all his excellent qualities, his rectitude and ability, was a heathen. By nature a cautious man, he had continued to look askance at this newly-instituted form of worship.

Now when the brother of Ethelburga succeeded his father as King, he flatly refused to permit his sister to marry a heathen. After some negotiations, however, he assented to the marriage on the solemn promise of Edwin that his wife and their children should be permitted to practice their religion without molestation. And so the marriage was celebrated. Edwin remained aloof in the matter of religion for some time. But as in the case of other distinguished rulers, he too encountered conditions which drove him to the refuge of the Christian Cross. It came about in this way:

One day when set upon by a would-be assassin, he was, as he believed, miraculously protected. Again when a little daughter was born to his wife, the King was convinced that the happy outcome was, in part at least, due to the prayers of Paulinus, the faithful bishop-chaplain. At the time, Edwin was preparing for a campaign against a neighboring country. In view of this, he solemnly promised that if his armies were victorious, he would accept Christianity. He came back a victor, and yet it seems that some perversity kept him from at once keeping his pledge. Edwin was not a man to accept doctrine lightly. He was serious and stable in his thinking. Long did he ponder what the bishop had taught him of the life, works, and teachings of the First Christian.

Many Rejected Paganism

The necessity of accepting a spiritual Leader and Saviour, one who apparently had gone down in defeat and disgrace, seemed almost too much for this doughty warrior to accept. But his honesty and desire for spiritual truth prevailed. He accepted the teachings of Jesus as the way of Life, was thoroughly convinced of their rightness, and being a man of action, he at once summoned a council of his chief supporters and wisest counselors.

It was his hope that they, too, upon hearing from the devoted Paulinus the Gospel story, would be converted and baptized with him. It is recorded that many accepted the teachings of the Master at once, rejecting and renouncing their pagan worship. Even the chief priest of the King, he who had presided at the pagan rites, was convinced of the truthfulness of the new religion.

There has come down to us in the record of these events the very words of one of Edwin's warrior companions who was prepared to relinquish his old beliefs for the joy of the new. "The life of man, O King, seems to me like the swift flight of a sparrow through the room, where you sit at supper in winter with your companions. A good fire blazes in the midst, while without are storms of rain and snow. The sparrow flies in at one door and immediately flies out at another. Whilst he is within he is safe from the storm, but after a short space of fair weather he vanishes into the dark winter from whence he came. So man lives for a short space, but of what went before, or what follows after, we are ignorant. If, then, this new religion can tell us something more certain, I say we should follow it" (The Story of Christendom, p. 84: Caroline Duncan-Jones).

Great Cathedrals Founded

The name of King Edwin is associated with the founding of two of the Great Cathedrals of England, York and Lincoln. It was in 629, after long and profound deliberation, that Edwin, with his immediate family and many of his lords and thanes, was baptized at York. The temporary structure erected for the occasion was superseded a few years later by a stone structure, the forerunner of the Great Cathedral, sometimes called the Mother Church of the North, which has been regarded as one of the noblest examples of ecclesiastical architecture. The original of York-Minster, known as the Cathedral of St. Peter, built by Archbishop Roger in the twelfth century, was burned.

Paulinus, who baptized Edwin, became the first Bishop of York. Encouraged by his success in bringing the King into the Christian fold, he extended his labors beyond Northumbria and founded a church at Lincoln, in Mercia, as that section of England was then known, which later developed into the famous Lincoln Cathedral. The work of Paulinus as missionary of the Christ bore much fruit. And no little of the splendid results of his labors in spreading the Gospel was due to the support of the King, who after his conversion became a most ardent and constant supporter of the Christian doctrine.

England, at the time of Edwin's death, was but partially Christianized. Northumbria had received the Gospel message. Likewise, East Anglia, under the administration of a Christian king, had joined the fold of Christ. Mercia was still barbarian, but soon after the end of Edwin's reign a missionary from Genoa, Birinus by name, landed in Wessex and found the reigning king receptive to his message. Birinus was an active apostle and succeeded in bringing many to the Cross of Christ. He established a church at Dorchester and became its first bishop.

Edwin came to his death in 633, in a battle with the heathen king of Mercia, who had joined forces with the King of North Wales. Paulinus, with the widowed Queen, withdrew to Kent and became Bishop of Rochester. Edwin's immediate successors were not of his caliber and Christianity lagged under their rule. Two were killed in battle, each after a reign of scarcely a year's duration. But the skies would not remain darkened.

Prosperity After Decline

The sun of spirituality, however, soon rose again over the hills of Northumbria, and Christianity prospered. With Oswald as King came that potent Christian, Aidan, an Irish monk, whose labors, supported by a loyal and devoted King, bore much fruit. Because of his gentle nature, his wisdom and keen sympathy with the problems of the people, Aidan was one of the most successful missionaries of the early years of ecclesiastical England.

As Aidan, being a Celt, at first was unfamiliar with the language, the King stood by to interpret for him. He established his headquarters at Lindisfarne, a lonely island off the coast of Northumbria, and in that remote spot established a monastery, with the purpose of training missionaries for evangelizing their own people.

The picture brought down to us of the life of this saintly man is most appealing. He moved about the country on foot, accompanied by a few companions as poor as he, too poor in fact to invite attack from the numerous highwaymen who swarmed the countryside. This band of inspired men, in simplicity and complete devotion to their work, did much to establish the church in the hearts of the people. In a comparatively lawless country, with only the most meager of means, they carried the Gospel to the waiting multitude. In 642, the King, Oswald, was slain in battle, but Aidan carried on his labor for nearly another decade and the day of his passing was appropriately denominated "Aidan's Rest."

Two distinct and outstanding groups had thus far been active in the evangelization of England. The Celtic school originating in Ireland had, as we have seen, done most effective service in Christianizing Southern Scotland and Northern England. It produced earnest missionaries, led by men of outstanding character and complete devotion to the Christian ideal.

Variance in Forms of Worship

In the Southeast, Augustine and his fellows, and later other missionaries from the Continent, had brought the doctrine and forms of the Church at Rome. It seemed inevitable that the two groups should sooner or later come into conflict. And they did.

Paulinus was an outstanding missionary, an active and efficient promoter of the doctrine accepted in Rome. Aidan, equally prominent in the Celtic Church, was a foremost advocate of the interpretation of Jesus' teachings and forms of worship which had developed in Ireland, and later in Scotland, from beginnings that are not known.

The Celtic worship was simple and stern. It taught a life of self-denial, of deep devotion, and apartness from the materiality of the world. The services were devoid of adornment. There was no music, only the preaching of the word. Yet these churchmen, earnest and devoted as they were, were in a certain sense idealistic rather than practical.

On the contrary, the men from Rome had a wide outlook, were educated and wise in the ways of the world; had a clear vision of the practical application of Christianity in its broader implications. They were versed in the amenities of life, were more highly cultured, and believed in the use of art as a factor in making the ecclesiastical appeal. No less devoted than the Celtic Christians, they were equally brave, enterprising and persistent. The Celtic bishops lived in retirement in monasteries, in willing obedience, although of higher ecclesiastical authority, to the abbot of the monastery. Roman missionaries held quite the opposite view of the place in the Church polity occupied by the bishop, and also of his public duties. These inward difficulties made for conflict, but the outward disagreements seemed to have been regarded as even more vital. The Venerable Bede expressed his admiration for the ascetic lives of the Celtic monks, although he was far from sympathetic with many of their customs

Progress of Mission Delayed

The chief outward disagreement between the two groups related to the date of Easter. The British reckoned Easter from a different vernal equinox and their cycle was the old one of 84 years. Their mode of baptism also was different. The Roman monks shaved the top of the head, while the Celtic monks shaved a band across the front. Viewed at this day, these differences seem slight and unimportant. At that time they appeared vital and, persisted in, developed into heresies. Councils called to resolve the differences were of no avail and in consequence the progress of the Roman mission in England was slow.

Anomalous conditions grew out of these apparently trivial differences of procedure between the two bodies—those who had received their instruction and inspiration from the North, that is, from Ireland via Northumbria, the Celtic group, and those who looked to Rome for direction and for right interpretation of Church customs.

In the same household Easter might be celebrated on different dates. It is said that in the household of the King of Northumbria, two different dates were held to, the King holding to the Celtic custom, while the daughter, having fallen under the influence of the Roman church, held her Easter festival on another day.

These differences were, however, but the outward manifestations of disagreements that were fundamental, if not in the interpretation of the Gospels, at least in the best method or procedure. The Celtic group were, in a sense, isolationists, that is, they were, as we have seen, extremely devout, but ascetic and self-contained, little given to accept precedents from any ecclesiastical authority but their own.

What Fun to Run When There's Nip in the Air!

© Fox

Children Playing in Kensington Gardens

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

There's a nip in the air in London these days which puts new zest into the children's play in Kensington Gardens. Afternoons are getting short and there's not much inclination to linger round the favorite Peter Pan statue. But there are compensations to winter months. How one can run! What a lovely big red ball the setting sun appears to be on a misty evening! And there's a cosy fire and perhaps hot buttered toast waiting at home.

Drive to Extend Wage-Hour Law To States Opens

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Nov. 5—A campaign to make the Federal wages and hours provisions applicable to both intra-State and inter-State commerce, launched by the National Consumers League, Miss Mary Dublin, General Secretary, will center upon State Legislatures. It will aim to induce them to pass legislation implementing the Federal Law, thus benefiting countless workers. The League hopes to see to it that such a bill is upon the list of "must" legislation of every State where sessions are held next year.

Miss Dublin said that many of the groups that worked so successfully for the passage of the Federal law were now turning their attention to aiding those left beyond its provisions. It is believed, she added, that many States will proceed at once to the question of legislation affecting the welfare of those engaged in intra-state commerce.

The League, she indicated, will not be satisfied to rest upon the admittedly low rates of wages established by the Federal law. Speaking of a model bill now being drafted which will be sent to the various states as a possible basis for legislation, she said that more adequate standards for wages and hours than are provided for in the Federal act would be sought.

"Some of the workers in our most exploited fields," said she, "will feel no improvement in conditions until we have State laws to gear into the Federal. Retail workers and service trades, to mention only two of these groups, are largely intra-state. Moreover, there is, unfortunately, a very large and heart-breaking group of exemptions in the law. To protect them, we must have State action. We can't look for miracles when such gaps are permitted."

Miss Dublin recalled that 25 states and the District of Columbia already have minimum wage laws, but they apply to women only. The time has now come to press for minimum wage floors for all workers, and State and Federal Co-operation is the way, she declared.

Drys Hold Counties In North Carolina

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HILLSBORO, N. C.—When Orange County voted against the establishment of liquor stores, this was taken as a signal for the wets to stop attempting to make gains in the western part of the State. Not a single county west of Durham has voted wet, although numerous elections have been held.

Cardenas Warns Federal Workers Against Friction

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MEXICO, D. F.—A stern warning to restless civil service employees has been issued by President Cardenas cautioning them not to abuse the privileges of union organization recently granted them in a new civil service statute.

Since the passage of the statute, which will not become effective until it is published in the Official Daily, government employees have been in a constant state of friction. Attempts by various unions to organize them and gain control of their 119,000 votes has led to much internal politics. Moreover, some government department heads have beeen threatened with ejection from office by their own employees who have invoked the right to strike as a weapon.

It is this state of affairs which led to the Cardenas' statement. Merely the announcement of a strike in the Communications Ministry has, he said, had serious consequences and added to the skepticism of that part of the public which opposed the passage of the Statute.

"The Chief Finance Officer (of Communications) is not a problem for you nor for anyone," he declared. "He may leave his post when it is known that he does not merit the confidence of the majority of his employees, but in the case of the Postmaster General, and of all employees of confidence, he must submit to an investigation by the authorities in order to determine if the charges against him are justified. Failure of the unions to follow this procedure is to refuse all guarantees to employees of confidence, leaving them without security of tenure. It is the duty of the Government to protect them with just procedure."

President Cardenas further warned the Government employees sharply that "It is necessary for you to realize that you do not have the authority to suspend public services by strike without reason. You must realize that you are at the service of the public and that the public will not remain indifferent to your unjustified action. The nation has confidence in the Statute if it is not used by the unions as a political weapon. No government can function by simple petition of its unions, else the public would decide that the nation had no government."

This statement brought into the open the fears often expressed by opponents of the measure. It was sharply contested by conservative legislators as placing undue power in the hands of the Government employees who could use their union organization and right to strike as a political weapon. Since they have already threatened these actions before the bill has yet become a law the President's message indicates that some restrictive measure may have to be put upon the execution of the Statute.

Chile: What Will Leftist Victory Mean?

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SANTIAGO, Chile—The chief significance of Pedro Aguirre's victory in the Chilean Presidential elections, apart from that attaching to the first Popular Front success in South America, is that it was gained at the expense of the governing forces. It is often alleged of Latin America that when the democratic process is employed, the party in power seldom loses an election. Of the Chilean exception, if such it is, the least that can be said is that the promise of Arturo Alessandri, the outgoing President, to guarantee voters' rights was fulfilled.

Election day was one of the quietest in the nation's history. The police reported only a few disorders, and the troops, held in readiness, yawned in the sunshine from sheer inaction. The Rightists complained of acts of violence which, in some cases, kept respectable voters from the booths; the Leftists charged attempts of bribery. Having regard to these claims and counter-claims, it would appear that the electoral verdict, with not more than a 10,000 majority for the Left, was a fair reflection of Chilean opinion.

Señor Aguirre will assume office on Christmas Eve. Speaking after the declaration of the poll, he stated that he would be the President to carry out the promises he made as candidate. First among these was to respect the Constitution, the laws and the democratic organization of the country. The Popular Front, he added, and the Popular Liberating Alliance—the Ibañez-Nazi minority which transferred its votes to him at the last moment—were not identified with any program threatening disturbances to the family, progress and order, the principles on which political organization was founded. He promised to lift Chileans out of their "state of affliction," to attain the "democratic health and culture required."

Rightists Inactive

The Rightists went to the polls without a definite program. Their platform consisted of generalities and slogans such as "order and work," "a strong government," "increased production," and "respect for the democratic regime." Their real strength rested in the personality and record of their candidate. The Leftists had a program, carefully drawn up by the Radicals, Socialists, and Communists in the convention which produced the Popular Front, but its electoral value was limited. Few could have been acquainted with its contents. Campaign managers showed no interest in securing publicity for it.

Señor Aguirre's program, however, is on official record, and, as President-Elect, he has solemnly promised that it will be fulfilled. It comprises 34 points, grouped in five sections—political, economic, educational, social and international. As already indicated by this correspondent, Aguirre places education before everything else; indeed, he has said that if education is adequately tackled, the problems of the four remaining groups will disappear.

In the political group, his promises are to "maintain and defend democracy and re-establish full civil rights," to secure free elections, with the suppression of legislation to the contrary, and to guarantee complete tolerance "in the social as well as the religious and political spheres."

International, and especially American, capital is more interested in the economic group. The first point touches promised economics "destined to intensify the mining and agricultural wealth of the nation." Then there is "creation of a nitrate and iodine cartel in accordance with national interests."

A less specific promise is in "legislation dealing with imperialist undertakings, with a view to safeguarding the national patrimony and the interests of the State and the workers." The United States has a big investment stake in Chile and there are several companies, especially the copper producers, that will anxiously watch the interpretation of this clause.

There follows a determination to suppress monopolies, after which is another promise affecting foreign investors—"the reduction of the annual service of the foreign debt in conformity with the financial capacity of the country, allocating the sums obtained from such reduction to cheapening house rents, improving child welfare and guarding the health of the workers."

The economic group also includes agrarian reform, "in such way as to obtain a better distribution of the land among the workers, small holders and farmers."

Reduction of indirect taxation and a revision of the general revenue-raising system are promised, as well as more efficient handling of public money. The final item is for improvement of the value of the peso and lowering of duties, always provided that the national interests are not prejudiced.

Schools Under State

The educational group, a lengthy one, because it is the President-Elect's favorite sphere, is introduced with a promise to make instruction free wherever possible. Foreign and private schools will be affected by the determination to place all primary, secondary and technical education under Government direction. There are also specific promises for technical institutes and labor universities, and State and municipal aid to poor scholars in the shape of food and clothing. Teachers will not be persecuted because of their political beliefs, it is added.

The social program foresees improved and stricter compliance with welfare legislation, minimum salaries and equality of pay among employees where tasks are identical, official vigilance of salaries in connection with income tax payments, direct workers' participation in the administration of welfare institutions, penalties for speculation, "abolition of unemployment," and establishment of the right to work.

The international aspect is covered by the declaration—"defense of American peace, with respect for the independence of other nations, and an improvement in the equipment of the armed forces."

Labor Rift Forced in Mexico

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MEXICO, D. F.—Plans to organize a second Spanish-American labor confederation were revealed at the visit here of Matthew Woll and J. Chester Wright, officials of the American Federation of Labor. They conferred with the central committee of the Regional Confederation of Mexican Labor, and it was announced that a congress is to be held soon in Havana.

This move is regarded as an effort to offset the influence of the Latin American Confederation of Labor, which not long ago held a congress here under the auspices of the Confederation of Mexican Labor (C. T. M.).

The C. T. M. is affiliated with the Committee of Industrial Organization in the United States, and the Regional Confederation of Mexican Labor (C. R. O. M.) is allied with the A. F. of L.; hence the rivalry between the groups. The C. R. O. M. has in recent years dwindled to a fraction of its former strength, having yielded its initial powerful position to the C T. M. about five years ago.

Revival of the Pan American Confederation of Labor, which was formed some 15 years ago under the supervision of Samuel Gompers, is proposed, rather than organization of a new body. Señor Luis N. Morones, who is one of the leaders of the C. R. O. M., co-operated with Mr. Gompers in the organization and is familiar with its objectives and plans, which never achieved far-reaching influence in the earlier era.

The C. R. O. M. is seeking increased representation on Conciliation and Arbitration Boards, particularly those in the transportation and textile industries, in which it is the controlling union.

Music Is 'Canned' In Richmond Opera

RICHMOND, Va. (AP) — Valdimir Shavitch, Russian-American conductor, substituted two sound technicians and an intricate recording device for operatic accompaniment and presented Gounod's "Faust" here Nov. 4.

Only discordant note came from the musicians' union, which regards the innovation of partially "canned opera" as a threat to its future security.

Mr. Shavitch, who introduced his "synchro-opera" first in London last year on a small scale, had the approval, however, of the Stage-Hands' Union whose international representative, Harry Rose, came from New York, watched a dress rehearsal and remarked, "If a thing like this results in giving more work to more stage hands, I'm for it."

Except for the almost bare orchestra pit, the opera was essentially the same as any other production of "Faust" in English, except that Felix Brentano, production manager, took his staging ideas from the theater instead of conventional grand opera. Gounod's music was the recorded music of Sir Thomas Beecham's London Philharmonic.

Attention Philatelists: New Stamps in December

WASHINGTON (AP)—Four new postage stamps in the 31-stamp Presidential series will go on sale in December.

The Postoffice Department announced the 24-cent Benjamin Harrison stamp and the 26-cent William McKinley stamp will go on sale Dec. 2. Stamps depicting Theodore Roosevelt and William H. Taft, costing 30 cents and 50 cents, respectively, will be placed on sale Dec. 8.

Eastern Air Lines Traffic Shows Jump

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Nov. 5—Passenger traffic carried by Eastern Air Lines, last month, showed an increase of 42 per cent over traffic carried in October of last year, it was announced today by Col. E. V. Rickenbacker, President and General Manager of the airline. Last month also established new daily and monthly passenger traffic records.

The previous record of 643 passengers carried in a single day, established on April 29, 1938, was topped by the business of Oct. 21, 1938, when 688 revenue passengers were carried; while October's total monthly traffic of 16,567 passengers represents an increase of 1,967 passengers over April's record figures. Increase over a year ago in revenue passenger miles flown last month was represented as being 30 per cent and the increase in actual plane miles flown was 10 per cent over the same period.

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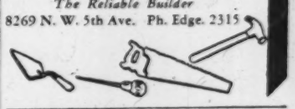

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Arms: A Survey of Democracies

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Breakdown of the moral authority by which the Great Powers had been able to contribute effectively to world stability has brought about a disturbing situation in which all nations, including the most peace-loving, are driven to find security in sheer weight of armament.

The situation became almost inevitable once it was clear that the leading democracies were unwilling to work whole-heartedly for a system of collective security, for the only visible alternative was competition in arms.

While therefore in the years up to 1935 the arms trade was furthered by its agents in the face of rising opposition from the peace groups, after that date the concern over rival armaments has gradually disarmed opposition until the Four-Power Agreement at Munich to partition Czechoslovakia has virtually changed the last elements of opposition into fear-ridden support of the most elaborate and burdensome of national rearmament programs.

Most urgent of all steps for rearmament are those of Britain and France, whose state of unpreparedness in the air is claimed to have been responsible for the absence of the expected resistance to Herr Hitler's terms. Premier Chamberlain has stated that more millions will be added to the £1,500,000,000 that the Government is spending on a five-year rearmament program. The most urgent part of the program will be anti-aircraft defenses. London, it is said, during the fateful last week of September, was protected by only 100 anti-aircraft guns, as compared with the 700 that ringed Paris. The fear of bombing attacks during that week was a new and overwhelmingly potent factor in Britain's attitude at that critical moment.

British Air Defenses

War Minister Hore-Belisha has announced that he intends to double the 50,000 men operating anti-aircraft guns during the coming year. In the six years between 1935 and 1940 Britain is spending £500,000,000 on air defense alone, as against a normal £17,000,000 a year before that time. At the close of the war Britain had 3,300 first-line aircraft, but the force was largely disbanded in the years of peace that followed. The present program should give Britain 3,500 first-line planes by 1940. The air force, which numbered 32,000 in 1935, today numbers 72,000 and is to be raised to 96,000 by 1940. Military airdromes which totaled 52 in 1935, are to number 140, according to the 1940 program.

As against this great effort on Britain's part, the Germans are said to have planned for about 6,000 first-line planes by next spring. Italy has about 2,500. Britain and France together muster today about 5,000. Germany is reputed to have the greatest single air force, although the possibility of Russia having a force superior to the Reich cannot be ruled out. Apart from recent unfavorable comments from Col. Charles A. Lindbergh on the condition of the Russian air force, the mystery surrounding that force makes any definite computation impossible, although it is conjectured to number anything up to 12,000 first-line planes.

In order to step up its production of war planes, Britain is said to have arranged with the Vickers-Armstrong armament works to build planes of parts made by a wide-spread system of subcontractors.

Effect of Czech Crisis

These and other intensive defense steps that the British Government is taking have been rendered possible by the effect of the Czechoslovakian crisis which has removed the British people's natural democratic dislike of regimentation in peacetime. Proposals for a national register of voluntary service are being expedited, although the ease with which volunteers were enlisted between Sept. 20 and Oct. 1 appears to have made conscription unnecessary for the time. The main difficulty has been finding volunteers for civilian service, London being 30,000 short for fire auxiliary service alone, while the balloon barrage scheme was much hampered by lack of help.

Meanwhile Britain's plunge into rearmament is having its effect on the Dominions. Canada is expected to add considerably to the $34,000,000 of the present fiscal year's defense estimates. Popular feeling during the recent European crisis is said to have proved to the Government that a conflict involving Britain would force Canada to take some action, in which event the Dominion's forces would be seriously inadequate. In aircraft much of the construction authorized in 1937 is not yet completed. It is expected that the number of planes set last March for a two-year building program—177—may now be doubled.

Canada to Build Planes

Canada is about to launch a new major industry—construction of bombing planes for the British Government. A company representing the entire Canadian airplane industry, with headquarters at Montreal and capitalization of $3,750,000, has already been organized to turn out bombers and other types. It is unofficially reported that value of the complete orders may reach a total of $250,000,000.

The scheme for building fighting planes in Canada originated with the British Government, Canada's comparatively remote position protects its airports from air attacks while being near enough to the center of Empire to send new planes in time of need. All contracts will be made directly between the British Government and the Canadian company. In addition to the directors, headed by the president of the Northern Electric Company, there will be a board to maintain liaison between the company and the British War Office.

At first, motors will be sent from Great Britain, British experts will assist in the preliminaries and the machines will be built to British specifications. But it is expected that in time there will be established in Canada a completely mobilized industry able to manufacture and deliver machines ready in every detail for use.

Moves in Australia

Similar moves are on foot in Australia, where, equipped with last September's defense estimates of £14,800,000, the Government is doubling the volunteer militia to 70,000 and sending a hurry call for 50 Lockheed Hudson bombers from the United States. It also has moved to co-ordinate the nation's defense transport and distribution of supplies.

France has an air force that in men—as distinguished from material—is second to none. A 20 per cent increase in the air army earlier this year brought it up to nearly 60,000, giving France a superiority in fully-trained pilots both to Germany and England. Where France loses in planes is in the fast bombers of which Germany is turning out hundreds capable of doing 250 miles an hour. These France cannot yet turn out in quantity. Some plants will be ready for this increased output in March, 1939, others will scarcely be ready on a mass-production scale before the spring of 1940, when France would be able to turn them out as rapidly as Germany now manufactures them. France is now to see a herculean effort to make up lost ground. The nation was turning out 40 to 50 planes a month in 1937. In the middle of 1938 after introduction of the 45 hour week the rate was raised to 60, and if, as is possible, the week is further lengthened to 48 hours, production should be correspondingly raised.

America Involved

But the rush to arms goes beyond the nations most immediately threatened by the militaristic policy of the totalitarians. America, which is affected by the preoccupation of the British fleet in home waters and by the recession of democratic influence in the world since the Munich Pact is to increase its naval budget. Increased naval expenditure of at least $150,000,000 and a total jump of between $300,000,000 and $500,000,000 is anticipated in the national defense budget. A dozen new destroyers and as many new submarines are expected to be added to the Navy—possibly also a couple of new battleships and some cruisers.

Extension of the naval base in Hawaii, new air bases in Alaska and Puerto Rico, and possibly also some arrangement with Britain for a base in Trinidad and stronger defenses of the Panama Canal have been under discussion in view of the prospect that Germany, if it regains some of its lost colonies, will become a new force in the Atlantic.

Other democratic countries that have previously considered themselves exempt from the necessity of active military defense and now are constrained to join in the rush to arm are the Swiss and the Scandinavian nations. By this year's defense bill, Switzerland is extending its militia service, buying American bombing planes, mechanizing the Army, and laying in stocks of raw materials and munitions.

Finland to Boost Budget

Finland is to increase the budget by extra taxes and loans so that Finland's military budget for 1938 to 1944 is to be $664,444,444 or double the amount of the present budget. This amount also provides for the building of fortifications. The ordinary military budget in Finland is about $170,000,000.

To Sweden's ordinary military budget of $46,153,846, the Government is adding an extra $5,000,000 for air defenses. It is also providing industrial and traffic centers with means for air defense.

In Norway the Government voted grants of $5,223,880 for military and civil defense, with an additional $2,500,000 for building military roads.

Denmark, turning regretfully away from its old belief that "the best defense is no defense," recently voted $11,000,000 for defense.

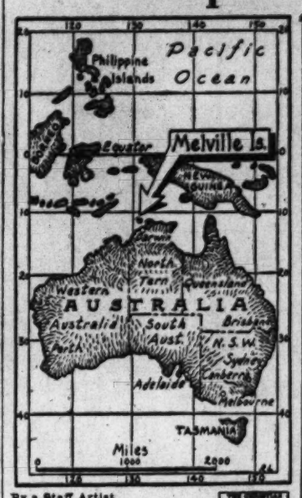
In the smaller states of southeast Europe the process of rearmament has been general. Yugoslavia and Hungary have both arranged rearmament loans, the former for $100,000,000, the latter for $250,000,000, to be spent both on arms and military roads. Rumania is doing the same thing in a five-year plan by means of increased taxes and an enlarged budget. Bulgaria is following suit in a quiet way. Both Hungary and Rumania have brought finance, industry, and trade under control of a single minister, resembling the device which gave Dr. Hjalmar Schacht extraordinary powers in Germany.

Economic Struggle

Despite the rush to arms, however, the struggle is being carried on just as determinedly by economic means. Britain last spring planned a series of loans and credits to Central European countries with the intention of binding them to the Empire's economic domination. But the plan made little headway, owing to the fact that Germany gave better terms to the same nations. The Munich Agreement has left Germany in a position to afford these countries political guarantees that Britain cannot offer, and Premier Chamberlain on Tuesday conceded Germany's domination of central and southeastern Europe. How far German influence will spread is yet uncertain. Already there is talk of complete Turkish-German co-operation in the new Turkish Four-Year Plan, excluding Britain. A few weeks ago Germany signed a trade agreement with Turkey involving a Germany credit of $60,000,000 as against a previous British credit of $80,000,000.

The question of how to meet all the extra arms expenditure is beginning to exercise the British authorities, who, according to Sir John Simon, Chancellor of the Exchequer, expect a deficit for the year of at least £90,000,000, while, despite increased taxes, revenue returns are running only slightly higher than last year.

Home for 100,000 Jews Proposed by Australian



By a Staff Artist

Map shows position of Melville Island, proposed as future home of European refugees.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SYDNEY, New South Wales—A colonization scheme to place 100,000 Jewish refugees, about 25,000 families, on Melville Island, north of Australia, has been proposed by James B. Cramsie, Former Chairman of the Australian Meat Council, to the League for Jewish Territorial Colonization, London. The League has approved the scheme in principle.

Melville Island, 40 miles north of Darwin, sun-baked capital of the almost uninhabited Northern Territory, measures about 80 by 40 miles, and has an area of 1,500,000 acres. The soil is fertile, and the rainfall from 50 to 60 inches a year. At present the island is leased to Vestey's Ltd., a large English meat firm.

Success Held Likely

Mr. Cramsie believes the program could be carried out with capital of from £5,000,000 to £10,000,000, which would be provided by the settlers and oversea Jewish interests through the League; and that, with intense cultivation, irrigation, tropical production, and fisheries, it could achieve success under direction of a colonization council.

Mr. Cramsie said colonization of Melville Island would have many advantages for Australia. The proximity of a prosperous community which would build a town and provide electric power for its industries, would stimulate development and population of the northern Australian mainland. Melville Island also would have a garrison value to Australia.

Opportunity for Youth

A successful colonization scheme, he said, would turn to Australia the attention of stout-hearted young people in countries which offer them no such opportunities. Moreover, he said: "Unless we have lost all feelings of humanity, something must be done to offer these people sanctuary and the opportunity of supporting themselves."

Dr. J. H. Steinberg, President of the League for Jewish Territorial Colonization, has stated that the League had been investigating a suggestion to form a company to acquire a holding of 5,262,080 acres in the desolate Northern Territory and 1,706,761 acres in Western Australia. The idea was to introduce there systematically groups of trained Jewish settlers who would develop by modern methods cattle stations and farms. The League would send a commission of experts, who, with the assistance of Australians, could verify the reports and also the possibilities of the Melville Island scheme.

Rothschild on Visit

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BRISBANE, Queensland — News that the Australian Government is contemplating sanctioning the influx into Australia of Jewish colonists, many of whom are refugees, has given added interest to the visit to Queensland and North Australia of F. de Rothschild, son of Lionel de Rothschild, partner in the famous Rothschild London banking firm.

In a recent interview Mr. de Rothschild stated he proposed visiting Melville Island, near Darwin, as he wondered if the island would be a suitabe locaity for Jewish refugees driven out of the countries.

Magazine Awards Prizes to Poets

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Seven prizes, totaling $650, have been awarded by Poetry, a magazine of verse, for outstanding poems appearing in its pages during the past year. This is the twenty-sixth annual prize award by the magazine, announcement says.

Winners were: "H. D." (Hilda Doolittle) of Vevey, Switzerland, $100; Willard Maas of Brooklyn, N. Y., $100; Dylan Thomas of Carmarthenshire, South Wales, England, $100; D. S. Savage, of London, $100; Belle Turnbull of Colorado Springs, Colo., $100; H. H. Lewis of Cape Girardeau, Mo., $100, and Anne Channing of Hubbard Woods, Ill., $50.

Former winners of annual prizes, which are not awarded to one person more than once, include: Carl Sandburg, Wallace Stevens, Edgar Lee Masters, Mary Barnard, Mark Turbyfill, William Carlos Williams, Alfred Kreymborg, Abbie Huston Evans, Leonora Speyer, and Winfield Townley Scott.

Admiral Bloch Heads Navy Selection Board

WASHINGTON (AP) — Admiral Claude C. Bloch, Commander-in-Chief of the United States Fleet, was named by Claude A. Swanson, Secretary of the Navy, Nov. 4, to head a selection board to meet here Nov. 15 to recommend captains and commanders for promotion.

The board will select nine captains for promotion to rear admirals and 56 commanders for promotion to captains.

Serving as members of the board will be Rear Admirals Walton R. Sexton, Commander Destroyers Battle Force, United States Fleet; William T. Tarrant, Commandant First Naval District, Boston; Cyrus W. Cole, Commandant, Portsmouth, N. H., Navy Yard; Frederick J. Horne, member, General Board; John D. Wainwright, Commander Battleship Division 3, Battle Force; Manley H. Simons, Commandant, Norfolk, Va., Navy Yard; Arthur P. Fairfield, assistant to the Chief of Naval Operations; and Harold R. Stark, Commander Cruisers, Battle Force.

Commander Lloyd J. Wiltse, attached to the Bureau of Navigation, will act as recorder.

Close Finishes Being Forecast In Pennsylvania

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

HARRISBURG, Pa., Nov. 5—Candidates for office in the Pennsylvania state election raced into the home stretch today for what looked like a photographic finish. The outcome remains a major question-mark in the 1938 picture, with closest observers unwilling to predict the outcome of the desperate fight the two major parties are waging.

When this was written not even James A. Farley, Democratic National Chairman, who saw Pennsylvania into the New Deal presidential column in 1836 after a Republican rule dating from Abraham Lincoln's election in 1860, would pick the winner in the race for the United States Senate between Gov. George H. Earle and James J. Davis, Republican incumbent. It was equally touch-and-go on the election-day status of Charles Alvin Jones, Pittsburgh lawyer and head of the Democratic ticket, and Superior Court Judge Arthur H. James, Republican nominee for Governor, although Mr. Jones concededly had better prospects than Mr. Earle on the Democratic slate.

That the Pennsylvania Democrats have made grave mistakes is recognized by their own leaders today. On the surface, the Democratic family quarrel, which turned the campaign into the bitterest political battle the State has ever known, has blown over, but those on the scene are convinced that the indictable character of the charges which grew out of conflicting ambitions for the governorship still persists in the public thought.

Implicate 13 Heads

These charges not only have implicated 13 administration heads, but have blasted the political future of Governor Earle as alleged borrower from the party leader in Philadelphia, whose contracting firm subsequently enjoyed nearly $11,000,000 of the State's public works dispensations. A year ago the Governor, sugar company executive and Republican until 1932, when he became an ardent New Dealer and was named Minister to Austria, prefacing his election as Pennsylvania's first Democratic Governor since 1890, appeared to have even the White House ahead of him. Today, as a result of intra-party allegations charging him with having borrowed $26,500 from Matthew H. McCloskey, Jr., wealthy contractor and Democratic state finance committee head, in addition to his leadership post in the party's Philadelphia organization, has made him a man with a brilliant political future behind him.

Thus, while herculean efforts are being made in the Pennsylvania area by national New Deal forces to keep the State in the Democratic column, it is Mr. Jones, rather than Governor Earle, who is the beneficiary. In the terms of realistic politics, the Governor's financial "indiscretions' now have put it up to him whether he sinks or swims, and, this being so, reports persist that United States Senator Joseph F. Guffey, whose aspirations for the governorship were crushed by the Earle forces last spring, projecting the well-nigh ruinous party insurgency which followed, but who since ostensibly has patched up differences by accepting the post of Democratic campaign manager, is exerting himself very little in the Governor's behalf.

Mr. Guffey, it will be recalled, is the yeoman who leaped upon the bandwagon at the first rumble of the New Deal. He regarded himself as boss of Pennsylvania until Governor Earle and David Lawrence, Democratic State Chairman, challenged his power in the spring primary. In the eyes of Capitol Hill, Mr. Guffey has never accepted that defeat, and the apparent zeal with which he is managing the state campaign does not remove the conviction that he will do no weeping if Mr. Earle is defeated.

May Upset Predictions

Predictions with regard to the closeness of the race may be upset by a combination of circumstances, it was conceded here today. These, it was held, would derive chiefly from the hundreds of thousands of relief workers, the solidarity of organized labor behind the Democratic ticket, President Roosevelt's own intervention in the struggle, and the scandal surrounding the report that Moses L. Annenberg, Philadelphia publisher and a chief backer of the Republican ticket, is the head of a national sporting and racing ticker service whose specialty is the dissemination of horse-race betting information.

The Democrats believe they will win on the basis that there are more people in Pennsylvania concerned about social security than about taxes to pay for it; that the issue continues to be "those who can pay to give the common man a chance."

The Republicans, on the other hand, are pounding away to the effect that the multiplication of taxes on corporations and "those who can pay" during the last four years is not the way to security for the "common man," since it is forcing business to move out of the State to find more favorable conditions.

The tumult and the shouting have subordinated issues to personalities and animosities, and this has been the Pennsylvania narrative ever since Charles J. Margiotti, Attorney General, sacrificed his job to his ambition to be Governor with charges of graft and corruption against the Earle administration in the Democratic primary last spring. The Governor was able to block Mr. Margiotti's efforts to force a grand jury inquiry before election by convening a special session of the Democratic-controlled Legislature to set up a house inquiry committee. The latter has now completed what the Republican press calls the "whitewash quizz" without necessity of summoning either the Governor or any of his indicted administration heads to the stand.

Thus has the Pennsylvania campaign gone its devious way, with factors and uncertainties involved that challenge experienced viewpoint. Essence of the struggle, as in New York, is control of the electoral votes which this second largest commonwealth in the nation will command for the 9140 presidential nomination.

Tower-to-Views

by Clearway

(Continued from Page 1)

Gen. Franz Ritter von Epp, Herr Hitler's Deputy for Colonial Matters, had this to say:

"Our claim is to all our former colonies. Whether, when the actual moment for bargaining for them comes, we shall show restraint is for the future to decide. If we do, then we shall demand compensation for whatever we do not claim."

♪ ♪ ♪

The British Institute of Public Opinion reported that British opposition to return of colonies is 85 per cent to 15 per cent in a survey. French opposition also made itself vocal.

♪ ♪ ♪

Prospects in China

Japan openly announces a policy of hegemony in East Asia.

A formal Government declaration celebrated the 86th anniversary of the Emperor Meiji—founder of the modern Japanese Empire. It hinted a close bloc of Japan, Manchukuo, and China. Courteously, confidence was expressed that "other Powers will adapt their attitude to the new conditions prevailing in East Asia."

♪ ♪ ♪

At Hankow, a less than courteous attitude is displayed by Japanese toward Britain. British commercial interests are the chief ones to suffer. It is an axiom in the Far East that prestige, once lost, leaves contempt in its place.

♪ ♪ ♪

Japan warned France to halt the flow of armaments into China from French Indo-China. Paris denied the existence of such a traffic.

♪ ♪ ♪

While Tokyo prepared its reply to the United States protest of Oct. 6 on the Open Door, Japanese salesmen arrived at Hankow almost as soon as the troops. An oil monopoly was formed by the Mongol-Border Government at Kalgan. Japan is using Inner Mongolia as a laboratory for methods of ruling vast areas taken from Chinese control.

The Privy Council in Tokyo approved Japanese termination of co-operation with various League of Nations committees.

♪ ♪ ♪

To the Polls

Election interest focuses on six states as the second mid-term poll during the New Deal's tenure of office reaches election eve. The New Deal forces local issues into the background. In New York, Ohio, California, Minnesota, Michigan, and Pennsylvania, Republican candidates for Governor strive to break in on the crescendo of Democratic victories.

Thomas E. Dewey (R) in New York faces the veteran Herbert H. Lehman. Their campaign has dramatized the conflict over political corruption and crime in New York.

In California, the $30-every-Thursday plan remains the dramatic nub of tensions pulling variously toward conservatism and experimental projects labeled "Utopias" by their critics.

♪ ♪ ♪

Alfred M. Landon analyzes the next two elections as decisions on whether the United States is to go on in the democratic way, or be turned toward Fascism.

♪ ♪ ♪

Trade and Peace

Secretary Hull in New York strongly reaffirmed his conviction that trade must be enabled to "make its fullest possible contribution to the economic well-being, stability, and peace of all countries," or else the world would drift toward war.

Mr. Hull sees, opposed to trade as an instrument of peace, "the continuation of policies under which trade—and therefore, economic welfare—are being sacrificed to such other objectives as vast armaments and the supremacy of force."

♪ ♪ ♪

At Marseilles, France, the Radical Socialist Party of Premier Edouard Daladier favored a world economic conference "in accordance with the wishes of President Roosevelt."

♪ ♪ ♪

The National Foreign Trade Council, in annual convention at New York, heard Dr. Alexander V. Dye, Director of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, urge measures to guarantee American trade in Latin America. Several speakers pointed out the difficulty of competing with subsidized European trade in Latin America.

♪ ♪ ♪

Prospects for trade in China opened two opposed views. One is the closing of the Open Door for direct trade between China and the United States. The other is possibility of a vastly increased China trade by way of the Japanese middleman.

♪ ♪ ♪

Homeless

In Mexican ports, on the Polish border, and in Palestine, Jews faced the hard lot of wanderers on whom more doors close.

Poland refused to allow Jewish refugees from the Reich to enter, and Mexico held 21 at Vera Cruz awaiting decision on whether to let them in.

Warfare in Palestine continued, although British troops are taking control as Arabs seek to remove the last prospect for a Jewish homeland.

Landon Condemns Cloaking of Costs

MANKATO, Kan. (AP)—Alf M. Landon, 1936 Republican Presidential nominee, said Nov. 4 that the great weakness in the fiscal policies of the Administration lies in its "failure to bring home to the American people the cost of their Federal Government."

"As long as a great majority of our voters think Federal expenditures are not costing them anything, the effect on public opinion is disastrous to an economical and efficient government," the former Kansas Governor said in a speech prepared for a Republican rally here.

Adoption of sound fiscal policies, Mr. Landon asserted, would be a firm step toward solid recovery.

"Now this is either the Roosevelt depression or it's the same old Hoover depression that we heard so much about from the Democrats six and eight years ago. The President hasn't done a thing to bring us out of it."

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U. S.-Japanese Notes Exchanged

(Continued from Page 1)

point up the respective attitudes for the benefit of their own people, the other party, and the outside world.

What happens next?

Nine-Power Pact

In 1931 when Secretary Hull's predecessor, Henry L. Stimson, was trying to save Manchuria, his ultimate step was to assert the validity of the nine-power pact and seek collaboration of its other signatories in a common position of protest to Japan. Secretary Hull made the first effort to use the nine-power pact at Brussels a year ago. It failed. Now it is being raised again. Undoubtedly—although it cannot be confirmed officially—Secretary Hull is now attempting to obtain the same co-operation, or "parallel" type of action, which Mr. Stimson sought in 1931.

The important question, however, is not the disposition of Britain, France and other nine-power signatories to co-operate. It is the disposition of the Administration here to translate its attitude towards Japan into action—to do something about it. If it really is thinking of acting the probabilities are it will obtain co-operation. If it is concerned only with the striking of an attitude, then prospects of co-operation are slight.

For that reason there is particular interest in the features of the American note which lay the groundwork for one possible first step toward retranslation of the positive attitude into positive action.

Trade Black-List

The inference of the note was that Japan would be placed on the foreign trade black-list where Germany now enjoys an exclusive position. It did this as follows:

1. The following paragraph in the note placed on Japan responsibility for discrimination against Americans in China:

"The Government of the United States has already pointed out to the Japanese Government that alterations of the Chinese customs tariff by the regimes functioning in those portions of China occupied by Japanese armed forces and for which the Japanese Government has formally assured its support are arbitrary and illegal assumptions of authority for which the Japanese Government has an inescapable responsibility. It is hardly necessary to add that there can be no equality of opportunity or open door in China so long as the ultimate authority to regulate, tax, or prohibit trade is exercised, whether directly or indirectly, by the authorities of one 'foreign' power in furtherance of the interests of that power."

2. The following passage of the note also charged Japan with discrimination in Japan itself:

"It is also pertinent to mention that in Japan, too, American trade and other interests are undergoing severe hardships as a result of the industrial, trade, exchange and other controls which the Japanese Government has imposed incident to its military operations in China."

3. American tariff statutes permit the generalization of trade agreement concessions only to those nations which do not discriminate in their trade relations against the United States.

4. Having termed Japanese policy one of discrimination it follows logically that the benefits of trade agreement concessions must be denied to Japan unless those policies are reversed.

No Expectations

Obviously there is no serious expectation here that Japan will renounce the discriminations against American trade which are inherent in the program of economic control being established in all parts of China under Japanese military control.

Failure to do so constitues inevitably a challenge to the American position stated in the note. The question therefore arises what steps will be taken. That is the stage in which American policy towards Japan finds itself today. It is taken for granted that Japan has in effect made this challenge and that while some effort may be made to gloss over the situation it must be viewed in this fashion.

Whether the Japanese position is expressed in a formal reply, or merely over a longer period of time in continued actions of discrimination against American trade, is immaterial. The American position in China as the beneficiary of the rights of the nine-power pact and the older open-door policy is being challenged by Japan. Will the United States undertake to meet that challenge by more than mere statement of attitude?

Obviously merely putting Japan on the trade black list would not make any material difference. It would tend to disturb relations between the two countries. It would be a tangible expression of American displeasure. But it would not seriously cripple Japanese economy. Japan's major export to the United States is silk, which is on the free list. A black list status would not affect silk. Nor would it injure Japanese manufacturing by cutting down Japanese procurement of American raw materials.

Other Steps

A wide variety of other steps could be taken by executive action which would cramp Japanese economy. For example, it is considered possible that American purchases of Japanese gold could be stopped by executive action.

But the fact remains that no extensive and effective form of economic pressure could be brought to bear on Japan without Congressional action. Thus while the State Department has adopted an attitude which can be translated into minor acts detrimental to Japanese economy, it can not translate it into effective retaliation against Japan without action by Congress which must be predicted on public opinion.

Congress could make the attitude of Oct. 6 effective. It could, for example, shut off all imports from Japan. It could also shut off exports. The obstacle of the political influence of cotton could even be circumvented in theory. The actual annual dollar value of cotton going to Japan is now less than the cost of one modern battleship. If Japan could be forced to mend its Chinese policy by shutting off American exports and imports then the war of attitudes could be won more cheaply by economic means than by building battleships. It would merely be necessary for the Government to buy up or subsidize in some of many available fashions the produce of those who normally benefit from trade with Japan.

Obviously the State Department is not at this time planning moves at any such distance down the road on which it took the first step in its note. It doesn't know yet how far it will ever get down that road. It doesn't know what public opinion will permit, or whether perhaps public opinion may suddenly take the initiative and move out ahead of its present anticipations.

All it knows is that it has taken an attitude which is the first step down the road of a firm challenge to Japanese domination in China. The next formal move is up to Japan. But practically speaking the State Department got its answer in Premier Konoye's statement of yesterday. Thus, except from the point of view of diplomatic technique, it is now up to the State Department to decide just what it meant by its note when it said to Japan in effect, "You change your behavior in China or else."

Spartanburg Tour Records Opening Of Carolina Road

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SPARTANBURG, S. C.—For the two-fold purpose of celebrating the opening of South Carolina Highway No. 9, from the Piedmont to the Pee Dee, and establishing better relations between the two leading sections of the State, 44 Spartanburg business, professional, and civic leaders made a tour of cities and towns on the route, stopping at principal points to spread the message of good will they carried and receiving enthusiastic welcomes from municipal officials and local business men of the towns and cities comprising their itinerary.

The motorcade of 14 automobiles was welcomed and its passengers royally entertained everywhere a halt was made. In some instances, schools were closed in order to permit students and pupils to join in the celebration of the new era of friendship between the two sections, marked by the opening of the new thoroughfare.

Among the cities and towns visited by the motorcade during its two-day pilgrimage was Bennettsville, county seat of Marlboro county, where luncheon and speeches featured the program. Chester entertained the party at lunch, while Florence spread a banquet for the group on its one-night layover.

Other stops on the route of the motorcade included Marion, Mullins, and Dillon.

Citrus Juice Offered At 'Nickel' a Glass

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

JACKSONVILLE, Fla.—Members of the Florida Junior Chamber of Commerce have pledged support of a campaign to make citrus juice available throughout the State for five cents a glass, Vice-President Jack McKay has announced.

Mr. McKay said the plan, originated in its present form by Burton H. Schoeph of Tampa, was approved by State Jaycees directors at a recent meeting in St. Petersburg. "Figures quoted at the meeting indicated that the State could move two million boxes of citrus in this manner, Mr. McKay said.

Champion of Safe Drivers

Wide World

And He Is Justly Proud of the Trophy

E. A. Smith of Detroit was recently adjudged the most skillful driver in the United States in a contest of truck drivers from the 48 States of the Union. The contest was sponsored by the American Trucking Association during its annual convention at the motor capital. The contestants underwent oral and physical tests which included parking in limited areas, backing into narrow passageways, and truck maneuvering.

Roosevelt Pleads for Votes For Liberals in Radio Talk

(Continued from Page 1)

ments of conservatives whom he charged with arguing that they could carry on the same aims and objectives of the New Deal without "costing anybody anything."

"Of course we believe all these things," mimicked Mr. Roosevelt in a mincing speech, and a second later he added "cross our hearts and hope to die." Later in the speech there was a return to this sarcastic mimicry in what appeared to be a reference to Mr. Dewey. He had been extolling the achievements of Governor Lehman in the "fight for social justice," which he said "has not the allure of a criminal trial," in obvious reference to Mr. Dewey's post as prosecutor. "It is a long, weary, uphill struggle and those who give themselves unsparingly to it"—and here Mr. Roosevelt reverted to his earlier mincing tone "are seldom acclaimed at my lady's tea or at my gentleman's club."

For the benefit of his nation-wide audience, not particularly concerned with the New York election, Mr. Roosevelt drew a contrasting picture of American democracy with dictatorial countries abroad, and asserted that the New Deal had saved the United States from a major economic reverse, in the past year.

Stable Prosperity

"Our economic and social program of the past five and a half years," he asserted, "has definitely given to the United States a more stable and less artificial prosperity than any other nation in the world has enjoyed.

"The very fact that the business slump, beginning last fall and running into last summer, did not become a major economic disaster like the slump that ran from 1929 to 1933 is the best kind of proof that fundamentally we have found the right tack."

The President spoke optimistically of the business conditions ahead and declared that during the month of October alone "overall employment has risen nearly 3½ per cent."

Mr. Roosevelt stressed another point growing out of the business improvement and recent rapprochements between industry and the New Deal, which he used as a political argument. In the last six months he said, he had been happy "to see how swiftly a large majority of business men have been coming around to accept the objectives of a more stable economy and of a certain necessary supervision of private activities in order to prevent a return of the serious abuses and conditions of the past."

Now, he declared, if there should be any weakening of the liberal administration next Tuesday "it would resurrect false hope on the part of some business men, now beginning to change antiquated ideas, that if they can hold out a little longer no adaptation to change will be necessary."

Tory Republicans

From the point of view of newspaper headlines, Mr. Roosevelt's forensic gesture in linking Communism, Fascism and "old-line Tory Republicans" was undoubtedly the high-light of the speech. He led up to it by declaring that democracy, to survive, must be a positive, aggressive force, which had put aside its negative character.

"I reject the merely negative purposes proposed by old-line Republicans and Communists alike," he said, "—for they are people whose only purpose is to survive against any other Fascist threat than their own.

"As of today, Fascism and Communism—and old-line Tory Republicans—are not threats to the continuation of our form of Government. But I venture the challenging statement that if American democracy ceases to move forward as a living force, seeking day and night by peaceful means to better the lot our our citizens, Fascism and Communism, allied, unconsciously perhaps, by old-line Tory Republicanism, will grow in strength."

Mr. Roosevelt made his appeal to the nation, consequently, to elect liberals. After extolling Lehman, Wagner and Mead, he said, "look over the rest of the names on the ballot next Tuesday. Pick those who are known for their experience and their liberalism." Then, in apparent effort to combat the so-called "racial issue" which is believed to be determining many votes in New York, he continued, "And one last but important word: pick them without regard to race, color or creed." The plea for national tolerance and unity, he said "is good advice, and it never grows old."

Mr. Roosevelt included a number of pithy phrases in his speech.

"We need more active enforcement," he said "not only against the lords of the underworld but also against the lords of the overworld." and he added:

"Good government can prevent a thousand crimes for every one it punishes."

Accusing reactionaries of blocking liberal progress though professing support, he declared:

"They try to stop the only fire engine we have from rushing to the fire because they are sales agents for a different make of fire engine."

On Democracy, he said:

"We have learned that a democracy weakened by internal dissension, by mutual suspicion born of social injustice, is no match for autocracies which are ruthless enough to repress internal dissension."

The latter part of the Roosevelt speech was devoted to endorsing the three leading New York Democratic candidates. Incidentally there was no apology for the much criticized Wagner Labor Act in supporting Mr. Wagner. There was no single "Wagner Act," Mr. Roosevelt declared, because the Senator had lent his name to so many liberal laws.

Mr. Roosevelt's support of Governor Lehman was at the expense of young Mr. Dewey, against whom, without mentioning his name, he hurled unusually bitter and pointed barbs. Obviously referring to the latter's acceptance of the Republican nomination for governorship while still prosecuting corruption cases in Manhattan, Mr. Roosevelt revealed that he himself had been offered the nomination for the New York governorship at 36, when he was Assistant Secretary of the Navy.

"I declined the offer," Mr. Roosevelt added, "because my job required me at that time to sail on a destroyer for overseas service. I am glad I did, for looking back on that time, I do not think that I had experience and knowledge of public affairs wide enough to qualify as governor. Besides, I did not think it quite right to abandon in midstream an important public job that I had undertaken."

Plan to Revise Hiring Policy Discounts Age

(Continued from Page 1)

older workers cannot stand the strain.

Some employers, the report points out, prefer older workers on these grounds: They are more experienced and efficient and have better judgment; they are best fitted for certain jobs, especially where quality is important; they are more reliable and reduce labor turn-over.

The report admits that opportunities of employment for older workers may be restricted by the desire of employers to prevent an increase in insurance contributions. But the belief sometimes expressed by American employers that older workers are a more expensive accident risk, is held by the report to be unfounded "as regards industry generally, though not perhaps for each industry separately."

In this connection, it points out that while the proportion of accidents resulting in permanent incapacity or fatalities is greater among older workers, they are less liable to accidents than younger men. Hence, says the report, the greater cost of benefits to older workers is balanced by the lower frequency of the accidents they experience.

After enumerating the various remedies that have been proposed with a view to improving the position of the older worker, the report examines in some detail the effect of probable population changes on this problem. The gradual ageing of the population, which has been in process since the beginning of the present century, it says, will no doubt result in decreasing the proportion of younger workers while increasing the proportion of older workers.

Consequently, it says, it is not impossible that in the distant future a time may come when industry may be obliged by the scarcity of younger labor to have recourse to older workers and that the problem may thus generate its own remedy.

Unemployment Act Upheld

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

COLUMBIA, S. C.—South Carolina's Unemployment Compensation Act of 1936 was held constitutional here by Circuit Judge G. Duncan Bellinger of Columbia, in a test case in which the jurist denied a petition of S. B. McMaster, Inc., S. B. McMaster and C. J. Cate, Jr., of Columbia, to restrain the State Unemployment Compensation Commission from collecting taxes from the plaintiffs under the law.

Holding that the classification of "employer units" in the act was not "discriminatory or arbitrary," as claimed by the plaintiffs, Judge Bellinger ruled that the act was valid, "being a proper exercise of the Legislative powers of the State and in no wise impairing any constitutional rights of the plaintiffs."

The litigation began in the fall of 1937, when Judge M. M. Mann issued an order temporarily restraining the defendants—named as the members of the two commissions and the Attorney General—from collecting a tax from the plaintiffs. Simultaneously he ordered the defendants to show cause why the injunction should not be made permanent. Judge Bellinger conducted a hearing on the ruling last Jan. 4. Judge Bellinger's latest order threw the entire decision into the discard.

A tax was levied by the act on all employers who in each of 20 different weeks in a year had eight or more employees. The plaintiffs contended that the firm of S. B. McMaster, Inc., and the partnership of S. B. McMaster and C. J. Cate, Jr., were two separate and distinct enterprises, neither of which employed as many as eight people. Each, however, employed seven. On this basis exemption from the terms of the act was claimed by the two concerns.

The defendants contended, however, that the two organizations were so closely linked as to be one for the purpose of the act and that together they did employ eight or more persons, and, therefore, were subject to the tax. Judge Bellinger sustained this argument.

One clause of the act provides that where different units are linked by common ownership or control, directly or indirectly, by the same interests, each of such units would be liable for the tax if the joint employment of all amounted to eight or more individuals for the time specified.

Judge Bellinger maintained it was "self-evident" that the corporation was a "distinct entity," but that he could not corroborate with the plaintiff's counsel that the partnership, dealing in tires, was "entitled to be treated as a business separate and apart from the corporation."

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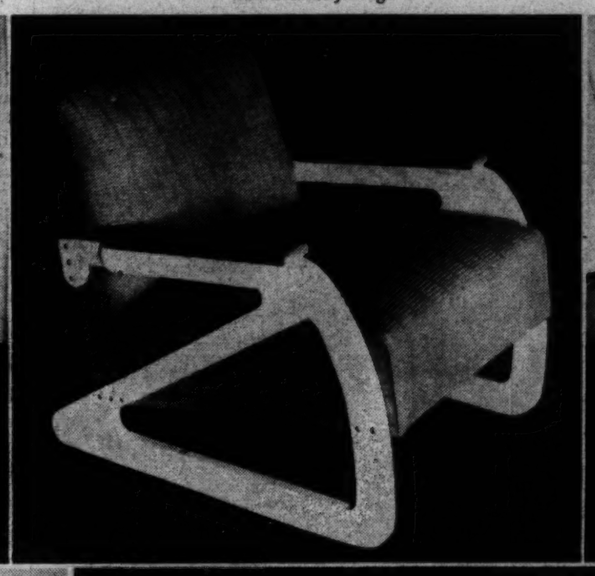
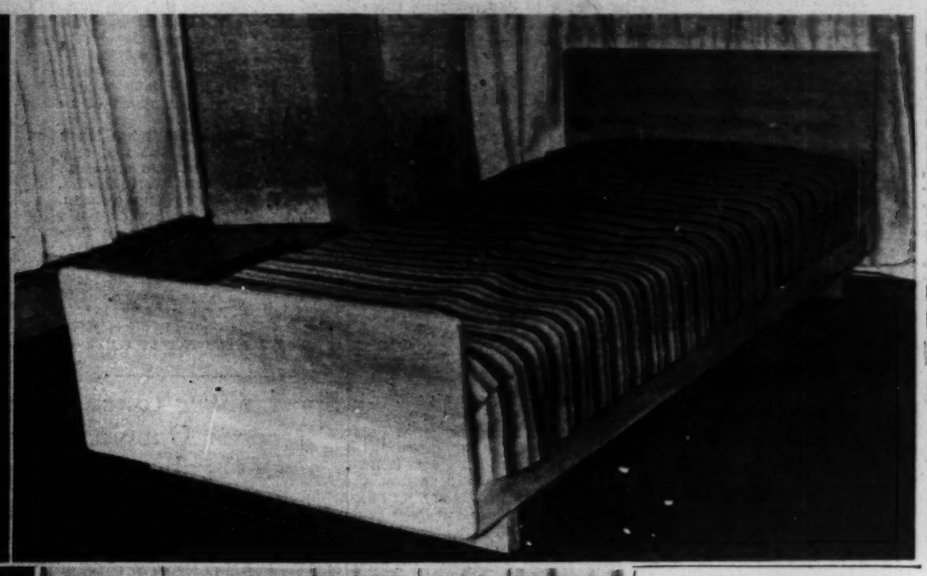
Home Building and Furnishing

A Saturday Page

Decorative
Arts





Designed in Cambridge; Made in Boston

By Carl Greenleaf Beede

It may seem surprising that the first furniture of strictly modern character we have known to be produced in Boston should come from a private welfare organization—the North Bennet Street Industrial School. Situated in the city's North End, one might not think of it as likely to be a pioneer in decorative arts. Yet, the announcement does not seem so strange when one knows the character of those culturally alert citizens who promoted and are supporting this institution, maintained for the benefit of the underprivileged in the Italian section.

Numerous social welfare industries have taken up furniture making by adopting rustic or primitive models, perhaps developing partially original designs better suited to present-day desires than the originals. In such cases, only moderate skill is required for turning out marketable articles, usually priced very moderately. Wholly different standards were set for this new venture, as the directors engaged three experienced designers for the undertaking—Allen Brown and Lawrence B. Anderson of Massachusetts Institute of Technology, and Robert Woods Kennedy of the Department of Architecture at Harvard.

The success with which these men have collaborated may be seen in typical examples pictured here, shown as they came from the hands of the boys who have been trained in this North End school under highly skilled woodworkers. The management is offering nearly 20 different articles suited to living room, dining room and bedroom, and made of oak, maple or mahogany, at its downtown salesroom—Courtright House on lower Chestnut Street.

How Bostonians will like these types, some of them extreme and others moderate in their departure from tradition, is a question. Similar shapes have made some gains in this city's favor, but they are still far from being popular. Local derivation in both conception and production will assure these examples friendly reception, at least, even though they do not break down old preferences for traditional forms.

The designers are from a number of forward-looking and soundly schooled young architects of Boston and Cambridge, who think of homes and their furniture as important factors in a way of living that contrasts strongly with that of previous generations. Houses and their fittings are to them the natural, simple and economical provisions for family shelter and comforts and for the domestic and social life that prevail in the present decades. What people needed and planned, with materials and machines available several generations in the past, have little in common with similar factors in the 1930's.

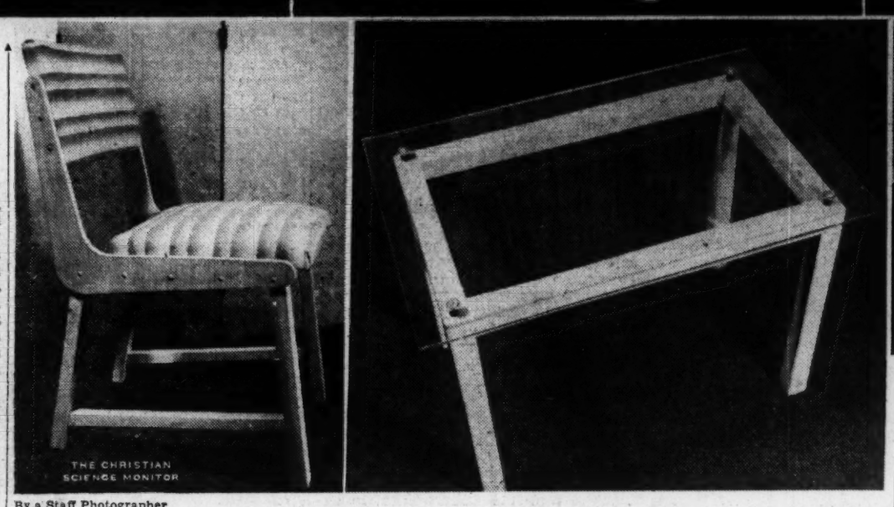
What these men have designed for the North End boys to make, had to be simple enough to suit moderate skill in woodwork; also, materials should be as low in cost as good construction would permit. With these conditions, forms have been given the general character found in contemporary European furniture. Frames of chairs and tables, for instance, are planned for strength and comfort, without disguise or ornament.

The three chairs shown above have a common feature in their side framing, which is maple plywood, utilized in a manner that is new to this writer and believed to be original with Mr. Kennedy. This portion is a major structural member in the chair with arms, as well as in the armless one below it. Its continuing sides accentuate the angle of comfort made by the back and seat, and give an air of decision and strength to the whole object.

Mechanically, in one case the arm acts as one of two horizontal truss members; in the other chair, this function is served by the stretcher. The easy chair at top center in the pictures, shows this plywood used even more bodly as only a wide arm rest is added to its flat sawed out surface.

The bed frame has been reduced to essential parts, even more severe than many Shaker designs. Yet, it may be as satisfying as one might wish, with all the beauty of richly grained wood brought out by good finishing. The frame of the glass topped table is a familiar sort nowadays, liked well for modesty and usefulness. Stools and benches equally plain are among other things shown.

The long table of oak is another result of the elimination that makes things more practical, without loss of needed strength. No home activities in these times call for the added strength that stretchers would give, which is thought reason enough for omitting them. This means saving in both labor and material, and foot freedom for those sitting about it, all of which seems sensible.



By a Staff Photographer

Making of locally designed modern furniture has begun in Boston, examples from the shops of North Bennet Street Industrial School being shown at Courtright House, 73 Chestnut Street. The desk at the upper left was designed by Lawrence B. Anderson, all other pieces by Robert Woods Kennedy.

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Photographs of Colonial Homes

By Helen Johnson Keyes

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

New York

People who are interested in retrospective views of American home life should visit the collection of photographs of seventeenth and eighteenth century houses in New England and New York, on exhibition through Dec. 4 in the Metropolitan Museum of Art, in Gallery E 15.

"The magic achievements of modern engineering," writes Mr. Joseph Downs in the Museum Bulletin, "are no more remarkable than the first early dwellings constructed in a wilderness with rudimentary tools and from the materials that came to hand."

The skill of the country builder during these periods indeed provides constant wonderment as one examines the exterior and interior architecture and decoration recorded by these photographs.

Medieval Types In the 1600's

Seventeenth-century houses were built in the medieval style. That is, their exteriors are characterized by steeply pitched roofs, a large central chimney and an overhanging second story; their interiors by massive, exposed beams, huge fireplaces, walls sheathed in wood, closed winding staircases, and casement windows with diamond-shaped leaded panes. The main room, sometimes of colossal size, served many purposes—those of kitchen, dining room, living room and even bedroom, an arrangement necessitated by the difficulties of winter heating and encouraged also by the almost unceasing culinary activities of the women. Examples are pictured of houses of this type consisting of only two rooms, one on the ground floor, the other above it. This method of building, however, was regarded as merely a nucleus for extensions as time went on.

Among the exteriors of the 1600's photographed for this collection are the Whitman house in Farmington, Conn. (c. 1660); the Corbett house in Ipswich, Mass. (1634); and the John Bradford house in Kingston, Mass. (1674). Interiors are shown of the Cushing house in Norwell, Mass. (1698); the Weaver house in East Greenwich, Rhode Island (1679), and the Cram house in Hampton Falls, N. H. (1676).

Prototypes of such houses can be seen even today in Essex and Middlesex, England, whence came many of the colonists.

Classicism Enters

By the middle of the eighteenth century homes of great elegance and sophistication were made possible by the wealth that accrued from the East Indian trade, from whaling and the growth of the merchant class. Much material was imported from England and local builders became skillful in carrying out the engraved patterns published by English designers. After the Revolution trained architects, who had previously worked only in the South, began to settle in the northern states of the Union. Then the new classicism took vigorous root, stressing on the northeastern seaboard of the new nation the themes which had first enriched Enrope in the period of Louis XVI. Adam mantles and other ornamentation of the utmost refinement and beauty appeared in the homes of prosperous citizens. How imposing many of these homes were, although a familiar fact to students of domestic architecture in these regions, will be a surprise to many who visit the museum's photographic transcription.

An interesting way to study the pictorial series is to follow one architectural feature throughout. For instance, to examine the roofs that characterize the different periods and to some extent the different sections of the region. The so-called "salt-box roof" of the John Howard Payne house (1690), where "Home, Sweet Home" was written, in East Hampton, L. I., slopes obliquely to the ground at the rear. The "rainbow" or convex roof on the Jabez Wilder house in Hingham, Mass. (1690), was built to shed the heavy snows of northern winters.

The evolution of staircases is equally absorbing. One may follow them from primitive examples—rough-hewn, steep, circuitous, and boxed-in — up to the magnificent spiral stairways with elaborately carved balusters and newel posts and generous landings, which were a feature of the great entrance halls of post-Revolutionary houses. Sometimes a unique staircase was designed to solve a particular problem. Such is the one in Y-shape and terminating on the second story. At each branch of the Y is a door into a hall leading to a series of rooms, obviating the necessity for a landing.

Most of the photographs were made by members of the Historic American Buildings Survey, a Federal WPA project. The others are from the museum's permanent collection.

Clubs' Calendar

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Nov. 5, 2 P. M.—Clock Club at the Old State House, Boston. Subject, Thomas Harland, Clockmaker; speaker, George P. Anderson of Boston.

Nov. 9, 2 P. M.—National Early American Glass Club, at 20th Century Club Rooms, 3 Joy Street, Boston. Subject, Table Settings in Choice Pattern Glass. Mrs. George C. Beals, Mrs. J. C. Coleman, Mrs. Louis Kofsky, Mrs. Mabel Read Surprise, Mrs. J. C. Codman, Mrs. Bertha M. Garfield, Miss Esther Oldham, Miss Hester Wilkinson.

Nov. 19—Rushlight Club, at Harrison Gray Otis House, 2:30. Subject, Marked Betty Lamps; Speaker, Dr. Rushford.

Nov. 15, 2 P. M.—China Students' Club, at Harrison Gray Otis House, 141 Cambridge Street, Boston. Subject, Marked Cups and Saucers, "Tea Talk"; speaker, Mrs. Grace Lyman Stammers.

Nov. 16, 2 P. M.—Pewter Collectors' Club of America, at Harrison Gray Otis House, 141 Cambridge Street, Boston. Exhibit of pewter owned by members.

Current Magazines

The care of pewter is explained in detail by John W. Poole, in November Antiques Magazine, in which J. U. D. Ward traces the source of three feathers as a motif on English furniture.

American Collector has an illustrated article on two Portsmouth cabinet makers of the early 1700's—George and John Gaines. Paperweight Making as Done in Millville, (South Jersey) also with pictures, will clear up some collectors questions about rare items. Ruth Webb Lee writes of Latest Reproductions of old patterns in glass.

Fifth English Antique Dealers' Fair

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

London

As a serious contribution to the art of good living, this annual function has become a part of the ordinary routine of London life after the holidays. This is partly because the show is arranged with uncommonly good taste, partly because great care is taken that all the things exhibited are authentic, and not modern copies, partly because it is a considerable convenience to see in a single afternoon objects of art brought together from many countries.

The main emphasis is always on furniture, pottery, porcelain and silver of England, but the sections devoted to Chinese art are important. Visitors can see in a single stall an epitome of the wide range of Chinese achievements from the noble bronzes of the second millennium B. C. down to the delicate porcelains of the 1700's.

There is an astonishing variety of styles and periods, of practical pieces of furniture and of impractical. None the less, there are delicious ornaments (notably the rarest Chelsea porcelain groups in existence), and certain charming curiosities, of which a cut glass model of an eighteenth century glass-worker is a good example.

Pictures are comparatively few, but among them is a splendid Gilbert Stuart, painted when that excellent American artist was in England and strongly influenced by our George Romney. A good early Allan Ramsay is here, dating before his greatest success as a fashionable London portrait painter, so successful that he grew careless.

By way of relish to the normal menu provided at such large exhibitions, are such things as a wonderful ivory chess-man of the 1200's, and rock crystal vessels of the 1600's. A blue glass vase is by Ravenscroft, English pioneer of the 1600's, who discovered how to make "glass of lead" and, by so doing, laid the foundations of the English glass industry.

The thoughtful visitor who may have no exact knowledge of styles favored by our ancestors from generation to generation, will be struck by the interest aroused in the careless modern world by this great display. Perhaps he will consider it a good augury for the future of the domestic arts. He will certainly realize that the modern craftsman and designer has a goodly heritage from which to draw inspiration.

What may not be so obvious at first sight, is the enthusiasm of past cabinet-makers and silversmiths to make experiments which in their day must have seemed drastic, and which the more conservative of their possible clients probably thought daring. We are likely to imagine that only young men of the 1900's have ventured far afield in their search for new and gracious forms in art. This type of exhibition is eloquent proof to the contrary. Chippendale and his competitors appear before us not as staid traditionalists but as bold innovators. Where they have the advantage of us is this—they lived in a less hurried world, in which meticulously fine workmanship was held in the highest honor. It is impossible to exaggerate the importance of the essential integrity which lies at the base of their success. One wonders how much of the furniture produced in 1938 will excite comparable admiration of posterity 200 years hence.

At the fifth fair of English antique dealers, held from Oct. 27 to Nov. 11 at Grosvenor House, London, leading dealers display some of their finest possessions, typical ones being pictured above. At top left, one of a set of chairs with original needlework, from Frank Partridge; next, a blue Ravenscroft glass vase of about 1670, from Arthur Churchill, Ltd.; right, an Italian rock crystal dish of the 1600's, shown by Messrs. S. J. Phillips; below, mahogany table with inlaid top (1780), from M. Harris.

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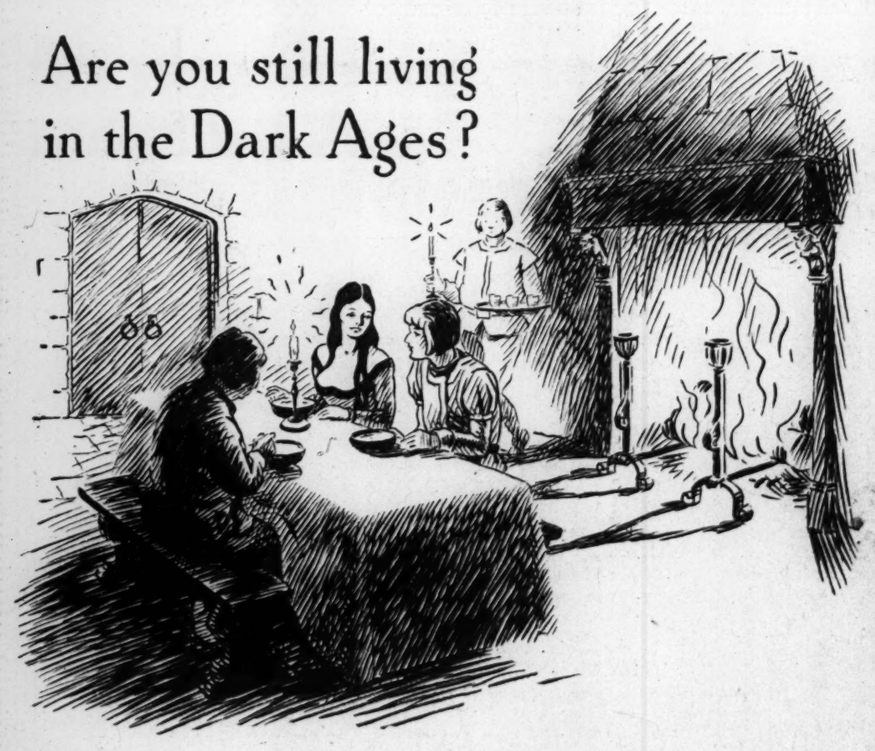
Are you still living in the Dark Ages?



The castles—and the cottages, too—of history's Dark Ages were gloomy places, particularly after nightfall. Light from fireplaces, torches, tapers, and crude lamps dispelled only a small part of the darkness that lurked within any four walls.
Today many homes are still in the Dark Ages, as far as good illumination is concerned. Scattered lamps, antiquated chandeliers, and futile wall brackets hold inadequate light units. Why not let an electrical contractor figure on making your home more enjoyable through good lighting? Many good electrical contractors advertise in The Christian Science Monitor.

Let a Monitor advertiser modernize the electric wiring in your home

In the Folger Library

IT WAS an afternoon to remember one's greatness. For days uncounted we had been living in a spell, in an October wonderful beyond experience. Autumn, it seemed, was to be henceforth forever summer. The year, captivated by its own perfection, had paused and refused to continue its movement downwards. Time was suspended so pointedly that the most hurried and twittery citizen knew it and took stock for once of the blessing. Each noon was hot, but not too hot for freedom. Each night brought a hint of space in the wake of the evening star, but without wind. One day was interchangeable with another until nature had her way and those who would accept it in no other mood were confused into peace.

Then, because nature is willing to pause but not forget, a gray day brought a cool wind to break the spell. A shock like that is dangerous. When the luxury of utter contentment shrinks too rapidly, it may crack. It was an afternoon, as I said, to remember one's greatness; and Mr. Maploony and I instinctively turned to that reminder of man's common footing with more spacious things, the Folger Shakespeare Library.

* * *

AS A RED light pulled us up by the hair, Mr. Maploony said: "The automobile will turn us into a nation of philosophers yet."

"I thought the trend was the other way," I said. "Instead of leaning on the hoe and thinking about beautiful mice, like Burns, we bear down on the brakes and fume for thirty seconds."

"Not so much now," my friend replied. "When I'm stopped, I occasionally find myself actually realizing an elm or a cloud or somebody's face or a line of poetry or the marvelous ecstasy in being alive and having friends. The stop becomes the great boon of the day. Sometime a publisher of philosophical works will imprint a traffic light on his books as symbolic trademark."

Fortunately, the light went green and we crossed over to the marble miracle which once was oil in the ground and an idea in a man's mind.

* * *

THERE ARE OTHER ways of measuring off the span of human life besides Shakespeare's Seven Ages of Man. Three ages may suffice for some. The first when, as a schoolboy, a text of *Macbeth*, supported by thick strata of footnotes, is shoved under his unwilling nose. When he is asked the historical significance of Hyrcan tigers and what Shakespeare meant by the remarks of the Third Witch. When, with every ball-flinging muscle aching for exercise, he is kept in to memorize lines whose wonder and richness are utterly incomprehensible to him. This is the (almost) universal first age of man, and teachers have much to answer for if the span ends peremptorily and forever.

The survivors enter the second age, when a curtain falls and Shakespeare becomes a holiday for the prideful intellect. Now the *Sonnets* are puzzles. Now it matters to the point of throat-cutting which play precedes which. Now regiments of rival savants war in a hundred volumes over a syllable. Francis Bacon is introduced as Shakespeare, Shakespeare as Francis Bacon. It is like confusing George Washington with Abraham Lincoln, but it adds to the intoxication of scholarship. What's in a name? Well, let's find out in forty thousand pages. Thus wends the second age, and some never leave it.

Others, however, in the ripening of time, find themselves in the final age, when a man turns to Shakespeare as he turns to nature or to Beethoven. He sits in his solitude by the ocean that is Shakespeare and lets the great lines roll in and break upon his heart.

Love is not love
Which alters when it alteration finds.

* * *

HENRY CLAY FOLGER must have reached this last age early, and it delights me that Ralph Waldo Emerson was the one to open his eyes. Emerson was the co-founder of the Library. The young Amherst student had gone to hear Emerson lecture on "The Superlative or Mental Temperance." Emerson prefaced his lecture with a lyric eulogy of Shakespeare. Folger hastened out to buy a cheap edition of the poems and plays, never dreaming that he was to go on buying until he had eighty-five thousand volumes of Shakespeariana, by far the finest collection in the Americas. Of the two hundred First Folios in existence, the Folger Shakespeare Library owns seventy-nine; the next largest collection, the British Museum's, consists of five. Nor, on that expansive evening, did Folger dream that he would erect one of the most beautiful edifices in the New World to house his poet. It also delights me that Standard Oil supplied the means. I have never believed that business need destroy dreams.

Patience on a monument we have heard of. But who has erected a monument to patience? Except, of course, indirectly. Yet Mr. Folger's dream, conceived in 1879, did not become an actuality until 1932. To acquire the site took longer than for Shakespeare to write his greater plays, fourteen years of piecing small lots and separate tracts together, before Paul Philippe Cret, the architect, could be told to go ahead.

* * *

THE RESULT GLEAMS white in the Washington sun, a fabric adequate to the wisdom of its makers. Not large, as Washington assembles marble, yet of a scale and harmony as satisfying as a Shakespeare sonnet. John Gregory's sculptural panels along the north outside wall prepare one, by their utterly delightful rendering of some scenes from the plays, for the perfection within. It is the happiest introduction possible.

The interior, in the style of seventeenth century England, instantly does the rest. One finds that one has forgotten dignity. Here it is. This is the mood of treasures. The wooden grilled doors, oak-paneled walls, high vaulted ceiling, tracery windows, tiled or flagstone floors, all perfect in themselves, merge into an effect greater than the sum of the details.

The little theater, meant to seat only two hundred and sixty, was the architect's epilogue to his creation. It might have been any of the inn courtyard theaters of Elizabethan England, but one knows that this is where Will Shakespeare first tried his hand. The walls are finished in half timber and plaster to carry out the impression of an open courtyard. Anyone with eyes can see Rosalind and Mercutio, the Gentlemen of Verona and Dromio, and perhaps catch a glimpse of Juliet on the upper stage. Anyone with ears can hear the calls of approval from the three little balconies. Anyone in the third estate of man knows who is that dim figure of a man in the wings, that one with the quill and the rapt face. No, not Hamlet, but pretty close. Guess again.

* * *

MR. MAPLOONY AND I seated ourselves there in the quiet to remember our greatness. We had not stopped on the way in to look at the showcases, the documents, the pictures, not even to wonder once more above the First Folio, which is nearest rival to the Gutenberg Bible in the esteem of frenzied collectors. Instead, we sat in that lay chapel and thought. We had completely forgotten that we were within a handgrenade's throw of Congress, a shortwave length from Munich. We had been taken out of time and set to thinking great thoughts again, and these should not be taken from us like the weather.

On the way out, Mr. Maploony glanced at one of the wealth-laden showcases and said: "Everything but Ariel's wand."

"Perhaps they were using it," I said, "and forgot to put it back."

T. MORRIS LONGSTRETH

Photograph by Courtesy of the Germanic Museum, Harvard University, to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"THE ALB VALLEY NEAR ST. BLASIEN" (1822): *A Painting by Hans Thoma*

BORN in Bernau in the Black Forest, Hans Thoma remained through his life an artist devoted to nature. His scenes are notable for a meditative, fanciful quality, for his emphasis upon rustic life and its detachment from worldly activity. An art historian has said that we can hear in Thoma's landscapes the rustling of German woodlands.

Although the artist painted this beautiful valley of the Alb more than a hundred years ago, it is still a living portrait of the German countryside.

Autumn Has Come

A dark blue wind is riding the sky,
His cohorts scudding clouds of gray;
The tree-tops lash at each lingering leaf;
A chill wind seals the message brief—
"Summer is ended; for Autumn make way!"

HELEN HIXON

The Calm Sea

THIS is the acreless acreage,
Bearing no visible yield.
This is a fallow field,
Fenced by the sand and ledge,
Barren of root and weed
and nourishing no seed.
But here is another green
Deeper than waving grain:
Here is the growth of wind,
And all things scaled and finned.

ROBERT WISTRAND

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Godlikeness Manifested Through Kindness

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

SAUL of Tarsus, when first presented in the New Testament record, is shown as the cruel persecutor of Christians, an approving witness of the stoning to death of Stephen. Yet some years later we find this man, who became known as Paul, an honored and beloved Christian apostle, writing to the members of the church at Ephesus (Ephesians 4:32), "Be ye kind one to another, tenderhearted." A marvelous change had been wrought in him. What was it? The ninth chapter of the Acts of the Apostles gives the account of his conversion to Christianity, and the significance thereof is explained as follows in "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" by Mary Baker Eddy (p. 326): "Saul of Tarsus beheld the way —the Christ, or Truth—only when his uncertain sense of right yielded to a spiritual sense, which is always right;" and in her further words, "He beheld for the first time the true idea of Love, and learned a lesson in divine Science."

Since all good is from God, there is much reason to be thankful for the signs of these times, which, in spite of the ferocities and threats of war in some parts of the earth, indicate an increased degree of kindliness being expressed by men toward their fellows. Humanity still hungers for genuine unemotional kindness, not subject to reaction, independent of policy. Many people would like to be kind if they knew how. Among the arguments which would frustrate the expression of kindness are the following: fear that a right motive may be misunderstood or presumed upon; self-centeredness which promptly suppresses friendly impulses; suggestions that we have only reaped vexation from our past efforts to show kindness or to obey the impulses of a tender heart. Sometimes a chronic sense of disapprobation of others, or even of ourselves, inhibits tender-heartedness. These are included in the "uncertain sense of right" by which we are betrayed into withholding so much helpfulness from those around us—kind words and deeds which are easily within our power to bestow.

What a complete transformation is effected in our thinking when, through Christian Science, we discern the Christ, "the true idea of Love," shining steadfastly above the welter of so-called material living! Humility takes possession of our consciousness, and to reflect this true idea in daily life becomes our heart's absorbing desire, even as it did with Paul. We see the real man as the divine image and likeness of his creator, hence perfect; and this spiritual sense, which "is always right," enables us to be tenderly and understandingly considerate of others and, as the right opportunity appears, to help those yet in ignorance of their divine birthright. Spiritual intuition enables us to be wisely kind under all circumstances.

Professor Henry Drummond points out in his book, "The Greatest Thing in the World," that much of Jesus' life was spent in doing kind things. What kindness he displayed when, from his hours of quiet prayer on the mountain, he went to his disciples in their storm-tossed boat, "walking on the sea"! He knew they stood in need of reassurance. When he "put forth his hand" and touched a certain leper, he expressed great compassion and kindness. At another time he healed ten lepers by the spoken word alone. What a revivifying influence this healing power must have imparted to the unhappy ones, so long compelled to cry, "Unclean," lest others should even come near them.

In all his ways Jesus, our Way-shower, set the example of Godlikeness. Urging his disciples to love and to do good to all, irrespective of personal merits or demerits, Jesus promised (Luke 6:35), "Your reward shall be great, and ye shall be the children of the Highest: for he is kind unto the unthankful and to the evil."

In Proverbs it is said of a virtuous woman (31:26), "In her tongue is the law of kindness." This description may be applied to Mrs. Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, as all who were privileged to know her personally have testified, and as all who have become familiar with her writings are convinced. Her insight into the truth of being and her compassion for all mankind were both so profound that none seemed remote or alien to her. She was thoughtfully, tenderly kind to all with whom she came in contact. A deep sincerity gives weight to this paragraph contained in her book, "Miscellaneous Writings" (p. 312): "Oh, may the love that is talked, be *felt!* and so *lived*, that when weighed in the scale of God we be not found wanting. Love is consistent, uniform, sympathetic, self-sacrificing, unutterably kind." Those who wish to practice kindness can do no better than to study this paragraph and apply its lesson, and they will find the "reward shall be great," even as Jesus said. Loving thoughts which ultimate in expressions of kindness, bring into human experience the atmosphere of heaven.

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into German.]

THE FIRST CHURCH OF CHRIST, SCIENTIST
(The Mother Church)
Falmouth, Norway and St. Paul Sts., Boston
Sunday Services at 10:45 A. M. and 7:30 P. M.
Sunday School at 10:45 A. M.
Subject of Lesson-Sermon:
"Adam and Fallen Man"
Wednesday evening meetings at 7:30 include testimonies of Christian Science healing.

Gottähnlichkeit durch Freundlichkeit bekundet

Übersetzung des auf dieser Seite in englischer Sprache erscheinenden christlich-wissenschaftlichen Aufsatzes

SAULUS von Tarsus ist in seiner ersten Erwähnung in der neutestamentlichen Geschichte als der grausame Christenverfolger, als billigender Zeuge der Steinigung des Stephanus dargestellt. Doch einige Jahre später finden wir ihn unter dem Namen Paulus als geehrten und geliebten christlichen Apostel, der den Mitgliedern der Kirche zu Ephesus schrieb (Eph. 4, 32): „Seid untereinander freundlich, herzlich". Eine erstaunliche Wandlung hatte sich in ihm vollzogen. Was war es? Im 9. Kapitel der Apostelgeschichte ist seine Bekehrung zum Christentum berichtet, deren Bedeutung in „Wissenschaft und Gesundheit mit Schlüssel zur Heiligen Schrift" von Mary Baker Eddy (S. 326) erklärt ist wie folgt: „Saulus von Tarsus erblickte den Weg—den Christus oder die Wahrheit—erst, als sein ungewisser Sinn für das Rechte einem geistigen Sinn gewichen war, der stets richtig ist", und ferner schreibt sie: „Er erblickte zum erstenmal die wahre Idee der Liebe und lernte eine Lektion in der göttlichen Wissenschaft".

Da alles Gute von Gott kommt, haben wir allen Grund, für die Zeichen unserer Zeit dankbar zu sein, die trotz der Grausamkeiten und der Kriegsdrohungen in einigen Teilen der Erde erkennen lassen, daß die Menschen ihren Mitmenschen in zunehmendem Maße Freundlichkeit erweisen. Die Menschheit hungert immer noch nach echter, von Gemütsbewegung freier Freundlichkeit, die keiner Gegenwirkung ausgesetzt und von menschlichen Plänen unabhängig ist. Viele Leute würden gern freundlich sein, wenn sie nur wüßten wie. Von den Einwendungen, die den Ausdruck der Freundlichkeit zu vereiteln suchen, sind zu nennen: Furcht, daß ein rechter Beweggrund falsch aufgefaßt oder ausgenützt werden könnte; Eigendünkel, der freundliche Regungen sofort unterdrückt; Einflüsterungen, daß wir von unseren früheren Bemühungen, freundlich zu sein oder dem Triebe eines liebreichen Herzens zu folgen, nur Verdruß geerntet haben. Manchmal verhindert ein lang gehegtes Gefühl der Mißbilligung anderer oder sogar der Unzufriedenheit mit uns selber liebevolle Herzlichkeit. Sie gehören zu dem „ungwissen Sinn für das Rechte", der uns verleitet, unserer Umgebung so viel Hilfreiches—freundliche Worte und Handlungen, die wir leicht geben können—vorzuenthalten.

Was für eine vollständige Umwandlung doch in unserem Denken vorgeht, wenn wir durch die Christliche Wissenschaft erkennen, daß der Christus, „die wahre Idee der Liebe", unverwandt über dem Wirrwarr des sogenannten materiellen Lebens scheint! Demut nimmt von unserem Bewußtsein Besitz, und diese wahre Idee im täglichen Leben widerzuspiegeln, wird unseres Herzens größtes Verlangen, wie es einst bei Paulus der Fall war. Wir sehen den wirklichen Menschen als das göttliche Bild und Gleichnis seines Schöpfers, daher vollkommen; und dieser „geistige Sinn, der sets richtig ist", befähigt uns, auf andere liebreich und verständnisvoll Rücksicht zu nehmen und, wenn sich die rechte Gelegenheit bietet, denen zu helfen, die ihr göttliches Geburtsrecht noch nicht kennen. Geistiges Innewerden befähigt uns, unter allen Umständen in kluger Weise freundlich zu sein.

Professor Henry Drummond zeigt in seinem Buche "The Greatest Thing in the World" (Das Größte in der Welt), daß Jesus einen großen Teil seines Lebens damit zubrachte, Freundlichkeiten zu erweisen. Welche Freundlichkeit er doch erwies, als er nach Stunden stillen Gebets auf dem Berge zu seinen Jüngern in ihrem vom Sturm umhergeworfenen Schiff „auf dem Meer ging"! Er wußte, daß sie der Beruhigung bedurften. Als er „seine Hand ausstreckte" und einen gewissen Aussätzigen anrührte, drückte er großes Erbarmen und große Freundlichkeit aus. Ein andermal heilte er zehn Aussätzige nur durch das gesprochene Wort. Was für einen neubelebenden Einfluß diese Heilkraft auf die Unglücklichen ausgeübt haben muß, die so lange gezwungen waren, „unrein" auszurufen, damit andere nicht in ihre Nähe kommen sollten!

Jesus, unser Wegweiser, gab in allem das Beispiel der Gottähnlichkeit. Er legte seinen Jüngern nahe, ohne Rücksicht auf persönlichen Wert oder Unwert alle zu lieben und allen Gutes zu tun, und er verhieß (Luk. 6, 35): „Euer Lohn wird groß sein, und ihr werdet Kinder des Allerhöchsten sein; denn er ist gütig über die Undankbaren und Bösen".

In den Sprüchen heißt es von einem tugendsamen Weibe (K. 31, 26): „Auf ihrer Zunge ist holdselige Lehre". Diese Beschreibung kann auf Mrs. Eddy, die Entdeckerin und Gründerin der Christlichen Wissenschaft, angewandt werden, wie alle bezeugen, denen es vergönnt war, sie persönlich zu kennen, und wie alle überzeugt sind, die sich mit ihren Schriften vertraut gemacht haben. Ihr Einblick in die Wahrheit des Seins und ihr Erbarmen für die ganze Menschheit waren so tief, daß ihr niemand fern oder fremd schien. Sie war gegen alle, mit denen sie in Berührung kam, rücksichtsvoll, freundlich und liebevoll. Eine tiefe Aufrichtigkeit verleiht dem nachstehenden Abschnitt in ihrem Buche "Miscellaneous Writings" (S. 312) Nachdruck: „O Möge die Liebe, die gesprochen wird, g e f ü h l t und so g e l e b t werden, daß wir, wenn wir auf der Waage Gottes gewogen werden, nicht zu leicht erfunden werden. Die Liebe ist gleichmäßig, beständig, mitfühlend, selbstaufopfernd, unsagbar freundlich". Wer Freundlichkeit erweisen will, kann nichts Besseres tun als sich in diesen Abschnitt vertiefen und die darin enthaltene Lehre anwenden, und er wird finden, daß „der Lohn groß sein wird", wie Jesus sagte. Liebevolle Gedanken, die zur Bekundung von Freundlichkeit führen, bringen die Atmosphäre des Himmels in die menschliche Erfahrung.

Auskunft über christlich-wissenschaftliche Schriften in deutscher Sprache gibt auf Anfrage die christlich-wissenschaftliche Verlagsgesellschaft (The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.).

Note on Tunisia

BUT I cannot close my brief notes on Tunisia without a mention of one of its greatest wonders, that I saw on a journey from Tunis. This was El Djem, that rose up out of a flat land like a grove of trees; an amphitheater smaller, but more complete, than the one in Rome, and perhaps the most perfect one of them in the world. And near by was the house of an Arab, with its enclosure of high mud walls, in which his children played among his chickens; and chickens had probably been there for ages, and dirt and dust had made soil that was several feet thick, and underneath all that was the floor of the dining-room of a Roman gentleman's house. Much of this floor had been uncovered, and it was of mosaic finer than that in St. Mark's, showing all the animals that the Romans knew in Africa. And I remember Lambesi, too, where some soldier had cut on a stone "We are the Tenth Legion" (or it may have been the Fourth, for all that I can remember now), and another soldier had cut on the same stone, "We are the Tenth Legion, too," and there were two thousand years between the two soldiers.—From "Patches of Sunlight," by LORD DUNSANY. (New York: Reynal & Hitchcock.)

The Singing Miller

WHEN Dena turned the corner and rode beside the platform that lay before the mill she found Mr. Ab Elliot sitting on the bench beside the door. The work of the mill was over for the day and his two helpers, his boys, were gone. He was sitting, one foot drawn up to the bench, a relaxed ease in his limbs, to rest from the labors of lifting and grinding. On his outstretched knee lay his musical instrument, the guitar, and, like himself, it was powdered white and gray from the dust of ground grain. When he saw her coming to the platform on the back of old Dandy he strummed a light chord on the instrument without moving it and looked at her with a puzzled smile that said, "You come to grind too late, young woman, for my men are gone and I cannot lift another sack of anything whatever." Another chord, directed toward the old horse, said again, "It's wonders to me you could get old Dandy to stir from his bed, and night right here at the door."

He looked at her without moving a limb and he flipped one more chord in broken arpeggio, and Dena said in reply:

"I didn't think to get the corn ground tonight. I only thought to bring it over so's you could take it first tomorrow if it's all one to you which you take and when. Fronia needs the feed for the hens and geese by tomorrow night, is all."

He played a refrain to this statement and looked at her, smiling. He was middle-aged and pleasant to look upon, for his face was frank and clear and his eyes trusting. . . . When he had played four chords more, each different from the last and the whole making a frame into which much song might be set, the end final and well rounded, he laid the guitar aside on the bench and arose to drag the sack from old Dandy.

"It'll be ground first-thing tomorrow," he said, "and in whatever measure you like, whether fine meal for Miss Fronia's own dinner, or coarser for the little chicks, or heavier again for the hens and the big gander."

"For the hens and the big gander will be about right," Dena said. . . .

Elliot sat again, smiling in a shadowy way now that the corn was disposed of, and he began to pluck light chords. Dena knew well of his singing with the guitar, but she knew also that he could not easily be persuaded to it and that he kept his music for himself and his family, being shy with it. . . . Elliot plucked chords, singing:

"Black, black, black is the color of my true love's hair." His fingers were rough from his labor and his hand was dusted over with white powder. . . . Dena had heard him play his instrument and sing his songs. She sat on the back of the horse, half smiling, thinking that she would go, but staying from moment to moment, thinking that her mission was ended and she had best go back along the lane, but charmed by the grace of the man and the frank pleasure he had in singing a song. . . .

He played again, singing pensively at the frayed ends of several songs, and he touched the same chords over and over. Then he began to sing the names of his children, and the song moved freely, as if it were well known to the singer and had been sung often before this singing. He began with the least child whose name Dena had not known, for the infant was but a few months old. His name, said the song, was Peter, and he was described with much nonsense as the pumpkin eater and as having dimples on his fist. Then the song moved upward through the names of the other children. . . .

He sang of his wife whom he named as Sweet Polly or pretty little Pol, seventeen when first he courted her and seventeen yet. She was named with delight among the birds of the woods behind his dwelling, and from this account of her he went easily from song to song, as if he were singing the songs of his own courting days. There was anger and fire in her, as well as good sense and laughter. Let any beware, said the singing, if he stirred this deep pool or undertook too much of her. . . Dena remembered her, half closing her eyes to remember, and saw her as a tall woman moving among the pans and kettles of her kitchen, making food for her family. She would be sitting to rest beside the door, and the two least children would be clambering over her, and her face would be soft and veiled in a vague inattention, as if thus she rested herself for the major business of being the creature of the songs and of old Elliot's love.—From "Black Is My Truelove's Hair," by ELIZABETH MADOX ROBERTS. (New York: Viking Press.)

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With Key to the Scriptures
by
Mary Baker Eddy

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Schools—Colleges Home Study

Education for Tomorrow's America—The Theme

Parents—Teachers Students

A Tuesday and Saturday Education Page

Observance of Education Week Throughout United States

Marks Week of November 6-12 for Special Attention to Practicing the Democratic Way of Living

By J. W. Studebaker
United States Commissioner of Education

If the democratic social organization is to be preserved it must provide an educational base broad enough and vital enough to assure intelligent action by the masses of people. More than any other form of social organization democracy requires for its perpetuation an educational system which encourages the development of the native abilities of each individual. Not ony that, but it requires an educational process which fits and contributes to the growth of the social organization and which prepares and assists people, not only as children and adolescents but as adults, to function in a democratic society. Such preparation can best be secured by continuing participation in the life of the home, of the school, and of society in general. In brief, the best preparation for tomorrow's democratic America is to practice democracy today.

With this conception of how to prepare for tomorrow, I submit two proposals for practical action in strengthening American democracy through education. First, in their own fundamental organization and operation, our schools and colleges should more clearly approach democratic societies so as to develop patterns of democratic behavior in the group life of the learner; second, it is the duty of educational agencies in a democracy to provide the maximum of opportunity to youth and adults to study and discuss the current social, economic, and political problems with which our citizens must deal.

Begins In the Home

Education for a democratic society, however, begins in the home. Family life itself should function as one of the vital units of democracy. In this unit children and parents, too, should learn to act in the interests of the group; to respect the rights of others, and to co-operate in common undertakings. A democratic society cannot be maintained in a nation unless the social principles needed in the larger community are first practiced in the home.

Since the direct influence of education begins in early childhood and continues through the period of adolescence and to the years of adulthood, the schools, beginning with the nursery school and the kindergarten, cannot escape the obligation to develop habits of democratic behavior. If the school is managed like a totalitarian state it will prepare citizens for that kind of state, but we in America believe that the school can and ought to be managed on the principles of a democratic society.

On the School Playground

Outside the classroom there are also unlimited opportunities for children and youth to practice democratic living. By organizing themselves to plan their own affairs, young people come to appreciate and understand the ways of democracy. By practicing democratic procedures in the group-control over the affairs that are now of most interest to them, pupils acquire the ability to function as future citizens. The group planning of school discipline, of social activities, of publications, of playground activities, and of school sports affords a practical preparation for democratic living.

If a school system is to be run democratically there must also be freedom to inquire and to learn. The spirit of inquiry so evident in young children, often to the embarrassment of parents and teachers, should not be stifled as the children proceed from grade to grade so that by the time they leave high school they are satisfied to accept what the teacher tells them. On the other hand, inquiry on the part of pupils should be encouraged more than it is today. Once a teacher was heard to say: "When my children came to me last fall they had the habit of asking questions which their former teacher encouraged them to do, but I soon broke them of the habit." Pupils should also be permitted to exercise their right to make choices and to reach their own conclusions as a result of their own intellectual efforts.

Public Forums

In educating for tomorrow's America, which can best be done by educating for today's America, we must also plan to meet the needs of adult citizens for study and discussion of problems as they arise. The plans for such programs must provide for the maximum of participation on the part of adults. These part-time programs must demonstrate democratic procedures and they must help the adult in grappling with the complex problems of our day. I know of no better means than the community or public forum for the free discussion of community, state, national, and international problems affecting the lives of the American people. Discussion at such forums develops the capacity and desire of people to think for themselves. It gives strength and meaning to public opinion, because it stimulates citizens to organize their thinking and to check it by the thinking of others.

Woodrow Wilson said: "I conceive it to be one of the needs of the hour to restore the processes of common council. We must learn, we freemen, to meet as our fathers did, somehow, somewhere, for consultation. There must be discussion—in which all freely participated."

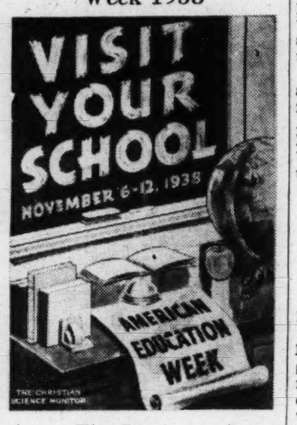
It is toward the realization of that kind of soundly supported democratic government that we must now make rapid strides.

Out-of-School Youth

In the planning of our educational program there is another group of people who should not be forgotten—young people who are not in high school, nor in college, nor at work. Many of them are not in high school because its offerings do not appeal to them, many are not in college because they are not financially able to attend, and others are not there because they cannot do the work demanded by the college. Provision, however, should be made somehow for the millions of out-of-school youth to continue their education, even if some of them are but one-talented persons and not capable of pursuing the courses now offered in the schools. One talent may yield as large a proportionate increase as ten talents.

If our educational system is not such as will help boys and girls now in school democratically to solve America's problems as they arise, let us during American Education Week resolve to make it such a system.

American Education Week 1938



The Program

General Theme—**Education for Tomorrow's America.**

Sunday, Nov. 6—**Achieving the Golden Rule.**

Monday, Nov. 7 — **Developing Strong Bodies and Able Minds.**

Tuesday, Nov. 8—**Mastering Skills and Knowledge.**

Wednesday, Nov. 9 — **Attaining Values and Standards.**

Thursday, Nov. 10 — **Accepting New Civic Responsibilities.**

Friday, Nov. 11—**Holding Fast to Our Ideals of Freedom.**

Saturday, Nov. 12—**Gaining Security for All.**

Developing Independence Of Thought and Action

Upon American school children of this generation will fall within only a few years the responsibility of upholding the special ideal of life that was the foundation upon which our Republic was built. That ideal has two names, Liberty and Freedom.

We go to school to fit ourselves to be free to exercise and enjoy the privileges of individual liberty. Our schooling, if we use it well, should and does fit us to preserve the national ideal of American Freedom. America cannot be the Land of the Free unless it remains the land of individual liberty, and that depends inevitably upon the children of today.

In the world now move great forces that threaten individual liberty, and these children of today will not live in a free country unless they make and keep it so by well preparing themselves to prove their right to that liberty.

Booth Tarkington

(Written especially for American Education Week and printed by courtesy of the NEA.)

Ideal Society

The ideal society would enable every man and woman to develop along their individual lines, and not attempt to force all into one mold, however admirable.—J. B. S. Haldane.

Courtesy of the Chicago Board of Education

This First Grader in the Chicago Public Schools Makes Her Crayons "Talk" for Her in Pictures

Invitation to You

The Parent

Dear Mr. and Mrs. Parent:

Our school is observing American Education Week, Nov. 6 to 12. The general theme is "Education for Tomorrow's America." We invite you to come to school any day during the week.

On Thursday, Nov. 10, the topic for the day is "Accepting Responsibility in the Group." When you visit in the schoolrooms, will you watch the children, noting certain responsibilities they are taking? Care of plants and pets, adjustment of windows and shades, distribution of books and materials, care of their own belongings—these are some of the ways in which children share with the teacher the responsibility for a smooth running schoolroom. You will notice other ways as you observe.

We sincerely hope you will come to school.

Cordially yours,
Your Child's School.

♦ ♦ ♦

Our Teen-Agers
Illinois

Dear Friends:

I thought I would make my New Year's Resolution early:—to write the Parent Column once a month. Well, here is the first "once" at any rate.

There is a proverb, "As the twig is bent the tree's inclined." This seems very applicable to young folks in their teens—an age that may be likened to the cocoon stage, which needs special protection and tender care if the butterfly is to emerge in all its beauty. We saw a sign once that appealed to us. It was at the head of a curved street and read, "Drive carefully, we love our children."

Some time ago our daughter was inclined to pal around with two girls, one of whom was very attractive to the opposite sex. They rode their bicycles after dark and often came to our house at 11 o'clock or so. Never did their parents telephone to see where their daughters were. I pointed these things out to my daughter: that watchful parents wanted to know where their young girls were at that time of night; whom they were with and where they met them (if boys). But my girl remained adamant, argued, and insisted on seeing these girls almost daily.

The months passed and finally they all graduated from grammar school, but this attractive girl was considered a "problem child" by her teachers. Then they burst into high school with all its new adventures and vast open door to knowledge. By the end of the first semester the "pretty one" was cutting classes because of not preparing lessons.

Then my daughter began to express some contempt for the one who was not making the effort to keep up. One night they called for her to go bike riding, and to my glad surprise she made her own decision. Going to the front window, she told them in a nice but firm way that she could not go and that her parents cared where she spent her nights.

Oh! if parents would only make more effort—of course, without prying into the affairs of young people but gaining their confidence—they would get closer and closer to their teen-agers, and not so many boys and girls would say, "My folks do not understand." Or, "It's a different age."

The parents of the two girls mentioned are easy-going, well-meaning folks, but what harm they are inflicting on their children by being too indulgent. The one girl failed in some of her subjects and is now behind her classmates.

My daughter does not care to be with them any more, and has found other friends who take pride in doing their homework. She had wailed that she would never find other girls to go with, but I told her many times that if she would make the break, she would find other friends, and so it proved.

A noted educator has said that during this formative state "there should be a rein but the lightest possible rein." Our teen-agers are like frisky, young ponies, pawing the air and anxious to kick up their heels.

Sometimes a mother is troubled by the resistance to what she thinks is right, but when the impetuous daughter throws her young arms around her and says, "Mother, no matter how I talk sometimes, always remember, I think you are swell," the wall is broken down and that happy companionship which is every mother's right is developed.

I had nothing whatever against these girls; it was the lack of training I was rebelling against. This educator spoke of parenthood as a profession and a neighbor of mine claims it is a 24-hour job, but what a rich reward it holds for the persevering parents.

We must persevere with our boys and girls if we want to make citizens who will be a credit to the community. (Mrs.) H. P. S.

A Saturday Column

American Education Week

To put children first; to attach importance to the school as an instrument for the improvement of our democratic way of life; to deepen the interest of parents in their children and in the schools; to quicken the educational consciousness of the community; to emphasize the part education must play in a new social-economic advance; to unite all the forces of the community in a common effort to improve the schools—such are the aims of American Education Week. Let every teacher and every layman do his part to make this week a period of great national revival; a period of rededication marked by a strong purpose to go forward to better things.

—Reuben T. Shaw, President, National Education Association.

Teacher's Desk—1899

Another Year—The Same Loyalty

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Kenmore, N. Y.

Dear Friends:

The illustration entitled "Teacher's Desk, 1938," which appeared on the Education Page Saturday, October fifteenth, had a special appeal for me. I wonder if, by way of contrast, you would enjoy glancing backward to a teacher's desk (my own) of nearly forty years ago?

Indispensable accessories were the two large bottles so conspicuous in the front, one from which ink wells were filled and the other containing water for cleaning slates just beginning to be replaced by writing pads.

The Gibson shirtwaist dates the period which is further betrayed in the protective white apron, a defense against chalk dust.

The larger pictures at the back are two of a series of illustrations based on poems of Longfellow by Walter Taylor, a popular artist. One depicts Hiawatha and Minnehaha going through the forest, and the other Longfellow's three children as described in "The Children's Hour."

While the teacher's expression may not equal in spirituality that of the teacher of 1938, yet she loved her work and brought to it as great a measure of sincerity and devotion as she was capable of.

You understand, of course, that I am not loaning you this old-time snapshot with the idea that I expect you to use it, but rather as a token of my interest in the progress that is being made in education.

(Mrs.) B. B. McA.

The Child and Picture-Making

Exhibit of School Art Shows Significant Progress

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Chicago

Dashes of paint and color daubed on by grade school children to represent circuses, boats, stream-lined trains, and other objects loved by little folks, were hung as "works of art" on the main floor of the Chicago Public Library here recently.

More than a thousand people a day including loiterers, borrowers of books hustling through to the desk, and professional and business people, were so thrilled with these expressions of children's art that some of them missed their appointments and stayed over to cast a ballot for their "favorite."

The exhibit represents a cross section of what Chicago school children are accomplishing in the technique of creative art where the youngsters are allowed to draw and paint freely from their own experience, a technique proved successful in private progressive schools over many years and now widely adopted by wide-awake public schools. The old system of requiring a child to sit and draw exactly the bowl of flowers on the desk, or the pile of books on the table was entirely missing in this exhibition of pictures, each one of which is rich in action, in the expression of a child's idea about the things about him.

Wide Interest Is Shown

So much interest has been aroused in the public schools throughout the United States in this new technique of teaching art to children that other cities have been requesting pictures from the Chicago art department of the Chicago Public Schools, according to Miss Elizabeth Wells Robertson, director. It was Miss Robertson who helped to reorganize the art department of the National Education Association, and is now national chairman for art in the National Congress of Parents and Teachers. Exhibits of these Chicago children's pictures have been requested by New Orleans, St. Paul, and by cities in Florida, West Virginia, California, and Tennessee, she said.

"We didn't make pictures like this when I was a child," one woman said as she scrutinized these dynamic drawings of small children. A few childish strokes with red paint, and an airplane was made by a six-year-old, who printed in scrawling letters on the side "New Gerzy" to make sure of the State it came from.

A five-year-old boy with only a few lines pictured a horse's head dipping down into a feed bag. Pinwheels in multi-colors were caught by another young artist in a kind of mosaic pattern. Another child painted a boat, the Mayflower, landing at Plymouth Rock and did not fail to put a row of Indians waiting on the shore.

Co-operative Composition

Sometimes a whole class of youngsters all work on the same large picture in this progressive type of creative art. Taking turns, the youngsters in one school near Von Humboldt Park painted a composite scene in the park which really came out like a mural in Persian colors. All the things the boys and girls had seen in the park were slipped into the mural grassy lawns, flower beds, a man sitting on a bench under a tree, a mother pushing a baby carriage, an apartment dweller walking her dog, tennis players, bridges, lagoons, and children playing.

The picture which received the largest number of votes from the passers-by was a home scene painted by thirteen-year-old Barbara Francescon in the Key School. It presented a mother in blue velvet dress sitting on a well-used sofa and holding a baby. Barbara with her paint brush had rolled up a white kitten on the seat beside the mother. A little girl with golden hair was standing near the end of the sofa beaming at the new baby. The voters appeared to appreciate how successful the thirteen-year-old artist had been in producing light, color, texture, and getting three dimensions into her picture.

As a Source Of Pleasure

"Art should be a source of pleasure to the child for the moment, not drill for the future," said Miss Robertson. "Every child likes to draw creatively unless by outside direction or ridicule of his efforts he is made self-conscious. Then he often draws in secret, on scraps of paper and in scrapbook, which he need not show to unappreciative adults.

"In our public schools in Chicago the pictures the children create are naturally different from what they would be in Maine, for instance, where children see pine trees, lakes, ocean, rocks, waterfalls, and mills. In our crowded Maxwell Street market neighborhood the children's drawings will show tables under colored awnings spread with bologna sausage, shoes, live rabbits, and workmen's white mittens, and so on. In better parts of the city the children's pictures show gardens, trees, cats, and dogs. Boys and girls living in apartments near the lake will bring in pictures of white crested billowy waves and tall apartment buildings."

Child art is taking on a new significance in education, Miss Robertson emphasized. "Child art is the direct result of thinking on the part of the individual child," she said. "It is a step toward the development of a well-rounded person who will take a free, fine, independent place in this changing world." M. R. Z.

The Rural School And the P.T.A.

Arousing Interest In The Rural School

The membership of the parent-teacher association in a rural community is more than an organization of all who are interested in the school. Aside from the teacher it is made up usually of but one occupational group. The meetings are attended by the entire family, not only because farm families tend to move in groups, but also because there is no one left at home with whom to leave the children. Because the rural families have fewer outside interests, their participation in the parent-teachers association is likely to be more active than those of the city association. However, the task of starting the association and keeping it going rests almost entirely upon the teacher. It is unlikely that anyone else will take the initiative. It is, of course, an added burden to one who already has more than one person can do well, but a successful Parent-Teacher Association will pay rich dividends for all the time and money spent upon it.

Usually there are a few influential men and women in any community who, with a little urging by the teacher and a promise of help in arranging the program, will consent to attempt to organize a local association, and one of these will consent to serve the first year as president.

The Children Will Help

The children will always help. They will make up the lists of those to whom invitations are to be sent, the older pupils will write the invitations, they will solicit the food for refreshments, and assume responsibility for the first program.

Few committees are necessary. One on membership, one on publicity and one on program are desirable—with the teacher the most important member of the program committee. If the program grows out of a study of community problems and develops into activities that will tend to solve some of the problems, the association will grow and develop leaders in the community. The improvement of the building, the addition of library service, the value of hot lunches, the correction of poor health conditions, better community support of the schools, are problems where parent-teacher associations have been of great assistance.

Exchange Of Ideas

The parent-teacher association in the rural school, because it is made up of neighbors and friends, becomes a place for an exchange of opinions. It gives to the rural teacher the social contacts and companionship vital to her success in the community. It furnishes the parents with an understanding of modern problems in education, the activity type of program, the changing curriculum, and the greatly changed technique in teaching. Rural schools have been slow to adjust to the changes that are so evident in the city elementary schools, and the parent-teacher association has been an efficient instrument in educating the parents as to the needs for a change.

Part 3 of a talk given by Herbert Blair of the School of Education, Boston University.

Will Carry Farther

The simple virtues of willingness, readiness, alertness, and courtesy will carry a young man farther than mere smartness.—Henry P. Davison.

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New England and Boston News | Second Section | THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR | Page Nine | Closing Stocks Pages 12-13 Bonds — Curb

BOSTON, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 5, 1938

Not So Unkind a Blow

By a Staff Photographer

Specimens of Salvaged Motor Craft

Upper left: Looking forward to a winter's work in spare hours. Upper right: Boat yard welcomes hurricane "wrecks" for overhauling. Lower: Bargain hunting on the strand.

Lawn Theater Calls Modern Devices to Use

Outdoor sound and lighting systems elaborated for stage on Park site in Northampton.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NORTHAMPTON, Mass. — One man's dream of many years ago is bringing to Northampton one of the finest natural amphitheaters.

A decade ago Dr. Frank E. Dow first visualized the beautiful theater that is now being built in the Frank Newhall Look Memorial Park. He is Chairman of the Park's Board of Trustees.

Equipped with one of the most highly developed modern sound amplification systems, the project, which will cost an estimated $100,000 when completed, will provide an excellent cultural center for Northampton and its environs. Work on the theater, with Federal funds aiding greatly, began in 1934, but construction has progressed slowly due to a lack of previous ventures of similar magnitude to pattern.

A large sloping grassy auditorium will provide space for approximately 4,000 seats, with every one offering an unobstructed view of the two stages, one slightly above the other. The removable seats will stand firm in slotted boards adding to their comfort and preventing possible falling and slipping which might disturb performances.

The lower stage will be of flagstones and will be 120 feet in width and 40 feet in depth, with 80 feet between the two sound towers in front. The upper stage, a few feet above the other and stretching backward to a border of trees, will be completely turfed and used for pageantry.

Two "Curtains"

Three rows of electrically-controlled fountains playing in a pool in front of the lower stage and along its entire width will raise a screen of water whenever a curtain is required. On windy evenings, when the water might be blown back into the audience or on the stage, a curtain of light will cut off a view of the stage. The curved pool, a half-circle in the center, can be drained rapidly to provide space for an orchestra pit during operatic presentations.

Already completed are a lily pond and a mirror pool just below it, both at one side of the auditorium and which will reflect dancers as they wind their way down a path leading to the stages from a hillside planted with rhododendrons.

A dressing room, which also may be utilized to store the auditorium seats in winter, is being constructed beneath the lower stage. The front, partitioned off, will house the motors for controlling the fountains and other apparatus. A corridor will give access to a separate compartment which will contain all the electrical inducts. The corridor will connect the sound and light control towers on both sides of the stage.

The two towers, 27 feet high and encased in field stone, will house sound equipment, a two-channel binaural system, which will make it possible to cover the entire auditorium with an equal distribution of sound.

Program Control

An administration building, from which all lights, sound and other equipment will be controlled from desk-like positions, will be built in the rear of the auditorium. Mere turning of dials will subdue any section of the orchestra or voices from any part of the stages. Wind indicators will show whether sound volume should be increased or diminished because of weather conditions, or what changes might be required because of humid atmosphere. From here, too, there will lead a two-way circuit through which the director may converse with the orchestra leader or the prompter, visible to the actors in front of the flagstone stage but unseen to the audience, and to several other positions on or under the stage.

Hiss and Flash Visitant of Sky

The meteoric "fireball" which crashed to earth with "a hissing sound" last night near East Kingston, N. H., failed to deceive keen scientists at the Harvard Observatory, who quickly refused it the status of a comet and labeled it as a kind of "shooting star."

Dr. Fred L. Whipple said the celestial object apparently traveled toward the northeast "about 50 or 100 miles from Boston." Friction with the earth's atmosphere, he explained, would cause such a body, of either iron or stone, to become incandescent —a fact which fooled East Kingston residents into thinking a "comet" had struck close by.

Other Harvard scientists said it was not uncommon for meteors to come within the earth's atmosphere, but that it was rare for them actually to strike the earth.

Heifetz to Test Violin Tones In Harvard Room

Today at Harvard a world-famous physicist has prepared a sound-proof laboratory stage for Jascha Heifetz, world-famous violinist who is to play for research two of the finest violins ever made in the effort to determine whether the authentic Stradivarius and Guarnerius "tone" belongs to instruments by those two makers alone, or whether the same quality can be obtained from much cheaper violins.

Dr. Frederick A. Saunders, Harvard professor of physics conducting the experiments, has already worked with a host of violins, cheap ones as well as expensive ones. On the basis of tests with a sound analyzer he believes it possible that violins can be made today which are "Stradivari" in all but name alone. But there is a chance that under the fingers of a maestro such as Heifetz, who owns violins of both famous makes, tones can be brought out which no other violin of cheaper make can produce.

This, among other technical questions, Dr. Saunders hopes to determine over the week end. The famous violinist arrived in Boston this noon for a concert at Symphony Hall tomorrow. His special "concert" for Harvard's physics department will have to be sandwiched in either late Saturday or perhaps Sunday evening.

Taxpayers' Group Strikes at Dean's Plea for $2,000,000

Terming the request for additional funds of $2,000,000 made by Ernest Dean, Commissioner of Conservation, "an extraordinary pre-election attempt to grab a vast sum of public money," Norman MacDonald, Executive Director of the Massachusetts Federation of Taxpayers' Association, in a letter to the Governor and Executive Council yesterday, threatened a taxpayers' suit if the grant was approved at the Council's special session today. Mr. MacDonald pointed out that at the special session of the Legislature last week $19,437,000 was voted for flood and hurricane repairs, of which $1,235,000 went to the Conservation Department. This appropriation, he declared, was only $150,000 less than the original amount asked by the department to meet the emergency that occurred five weeks before. Now, Mr. MacDonald said, Mr. Dean has "flatly refused" to disclose the report in which he explains the reasons for the $2,000,000 request.

Campaign in N. E. Enters Final Lap; Eyes on Bay State

Dr. Townsend arrives in Boston to register his indorsement for Saltonstall as Governor — McLevy vote in Connecticut expected to draw heavily from Democrats—Situation elsewhere.

By Robert R. Mullen

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

As Yankee-land's politicians put forth their final burst of effort today for next Tuesday's elections, it was the consensus that anything might happen . . . and probably would.

Principal interest focused on the Massachusetts gubernatorial race where last minute developments came fast. One dramatic little vignette came at East Boston airport last night when a spare, oldish man, paused a moment as he stepped from an airliner to say a few words to clustered reporters.

They were words which may figure largely in election results, for they were an endorsement of the Republican candidacy of Leverett Saltonstall, and came from Dr. Francis E. Townsend, famous advocate of the old age pension plan which bears his name. This endorsement clears up any remaining doubt that William H. McMasters, who ran as a Townsend candidate in the Primaries, acted with authority of pension plan sponsors when he withdrew from the race in favor of Mr. Saltonstall. Observers were talking today in terms of this meaning upwards of 50,000 votes for Mr. Saltonstall, and increased predictions of his victory.

Dr. Townsend came to Boston to confer with U. S. Representative Ralph O. Brewster, Maine Republican, and he asserted, "either there will be Republican success at the polls next week or we'll have a new party this fall."

Democrats to Meet

In the meantime today, Democrats concentrated on getting a record crowd into Boston Garden where James Roosevelt, son and secretary of the President, speaking by long-distance telephone from California, is expected to announce endorsement of James M. Curley's gubernatorial campaign by some party leaders thus far silent. These include Gov. Charles F. Hurley, Lieut. Gov. Francis E. Kelley, and former U. S. Representative Richard M. Russell, all defeated in the recent primaries by Mr. Curley.

Outside of Boston, the principal interest centered on Connecticut, where political observers were trying to decipher the probable vote of Jasper McLevy, Socialist candidate for Governor.

This week some voting machines were set up in Hartford to demonstrate how they work. Citizens filed by to try them out. An unexpectedly large proportion voted for Mr. McLevy instead of for Gov. Wilbur L. Cross, incumbent Democrat, or for Raymond E. Baldwin, Republican aspirant. This started speculations that Mr. McLevy's total vote might approach 60,000. Since he is believed to take two votes from the Democrats for every one he proselytes from the Republicans, this could easily mean election for Mr. Baldwin the Republican.

In Rhode Island

In Rhode Island it was generally predicted today that Gov. Robert E. Quinn, Democrat, would be re-elected, although he is facing a strong contender in William H. Vanderbilt, youthful Republican scion of the wealthy New York and Newport family. Mr. Vanderbilt operates a bus line and a farm. He has served as a State Senator and has campaigned for the governorship as a friend of economy and the civil service. In the last few days he has concentrated, with the whole Republican slate, in attacking alleged fraudulent voting registrations.

A third candidate in the election is Walter E. O'Hara, former general manager of the Narragansett race track, who was ousted from his position by track stockholders following a bitter "war" with Governor Quinn.

In Vermont, Gov. George D. Aiken is pressed by Fred C. Martin, Democrat, collector of internal revenue. Mr. Martin has campaigned for further participation in social security legislation, and for more labor legislation.

Help of Lodge

Governor Aiken, who won the primary fight with an expenditure of but 30 cents, has been active in campaigning and has had the help of United States Senator Henry Cabot Lodge Jr., of Massachusetts in his appeals for Republican votes.

Governor Aiken has promised continued balanced budgets and pointed out last night in a speech at Rutland that on Nov. 1 Vermont had $1,700,000 in the treasury, enough to pay for flood damage without a special legislative session.

In New Hampshire, the closest race appeared to be between U. S Senator Fred H. Brown, Democrat, seeking re-election, and Charles W. Tobey, Republican United States Representative, who seeks promotion to the national upper house.

There is also a close race between Gov. Francis P. Murphy, Republican, and John L. Sullivan, Manchester Democrat, for the gubernatorial chair, with the predictions going mostly to Governor Murphy.

$4,947,008 Tax On Green Estate To Massachusetts

(Continued from Page 1)

$4,685,057. The Texas complaint was directed against Massachusetts, New York, which sought $5,910,301, and Florida, which claimed $4,663,857.

Taxes claimed by the federal and four state governments totaled $37,727,000, or $1,589,000 more than the value of the net estate, of which Mrs. Hetty Sylvia Ann Howland Green Wilks, a sister, is the sole legatee. Mabel Harlow Green, the widow, receives $18,000 a year under an agreement.

Although Colonel Green disclaimed Massachusetts as his domicile and called Texas his home, Mr. Flannery ruled "conduct is of greater evidential value than mere declaration of intent."

Declaring Mr. Green never had a place of residence in Texas after 1911, Mr. Flannery told the court Mr. Green's declarations to tax officials of New York, Massachusetts, and Florida that he had a legal residence in Texas were made "for the purpose of escaping taxation in those jurisdictions."

Mr. Green's almost fantastic career, from his birth in England to his passing at Lake Placid, N. Y., occupied the greater part of the master's 57-page report. Mr. Green was educated in Vermont, Massachusetts, and New York, lived in Texas for 20 years, married in Illinois, later lived in New York, Massachusetts and Florida and was buried in Vermont.

Domicile Question Vital

The domicile question, Mr. Flannery asserted, has become "increasingly important to the federal and state authorities," in "this era of liberal expenditures and high taxation by governmental agencies when the bulk of individual wealth . . . is in intangible property which may be moved from place to place by migratory millionaires to escape taxation."

Mr. Flannery said Mr. Green gathered his large fortune as the result of "inheritance, tax avoidance and income accumulation," and paid large sums in taxes to the Federal Government. However, apart from levies against his real and personal property in the various states, Mr. Flannery added, he paid no income or personal taxes to any State.

Mr. Flannery reported that Mr. Green once had a friend rent a room at the home of a Mrs. Jarvis in Terrell, Texas, for $5 a month to preserve his right to vote in Texas. Mrs. Jarvis never saw him, but he mailed a vest and a pair of trousers to the house, the report added.

'No' Vote Urged On Proposed Bar To Wedded Women

An imposing list of citizens of Massachusetts is supporting the Boston League of Women Voters in urging a "No" vote on the following question appearing, in some 57 representative districts, on the Nov. 8 ballot: "Shall the representative to the General Court from this district be instructed to vote in favor of legislation barring from employment, in the public service, married women whose husbands are employed?"

The honorary committee just formed, in opposition to the referendum, includes Ada Comstock, President of Radcliffe College; Bancroft Beatley, President of Simmons College; Dr. William A. Neilson, President of Smith College; Mildred P. McAfee, President of Wellesley College; Mary H. Ward, District Commissioner of Immigration and Naturalization, United States Department of Labor; the Rev. Frederick May Eliot, President of the American Unitarian Association; Arthur N. Holcombe, Professor of Government, Harvard University; Dr. Payson Smith, former Commissioner of Education, and a number of others equally well known.

Taking the stand that merit, not marital status, should determine appointment in the public service, the League of Women Voters objects to the referendum on the grounds that if projected into legislation it would undermine the merit system and outrage the bill of rights incorporated in the constitution. The League, criticizing the wording of the question, points out that there is no definition of the term "employed."

According to the Massachusetts Unemployment Compensation Law, a person earning five dollars in any one week is considered legally "employed."

Legislation suggested by the question, states the League, "would create a new kind of suffering without appreciably relieving the present suffering due to unemployment." The problem of lack of employment, it adds, "has its roots in sources deeper than the employment of married women. We must not, in a moment of emotional stress, support an ill-considered and highly retrogressive measure. A 'No' vote on the next to the last question on all Boston ballots will assure the continued existence of that fundamental principle of American democracy which guarantees the right to work for all people."

Cambridge Rally Called to Secure Votes for Plan E

Climaxing a campaign that has drawn nationwide attention, the Cambridge Committee for Plan E will hold a final rally in Rindge School Auditorium tonight at 8 o'clock. Dean James M. Landis of the Harvard Law School, Chairman of the Plan E Committee; Chandler W. Johnson, Executive Director of the Plan E campaign; Herman C. Loeffler, governmental research expert, and George A. McLaughlin, former Cambridge City Solicitor, are among the chief listed speakers.

They will be supplemented by Walter Millard, representing the National Municipal League in New York, who was an active figure in the famous Cincinnati reform. Band music will be heard and the Plan E Committee today described the meeting as a gigantic victory rally for next Tuesday's vote.

In the meantime today, predictions of victory for Plan E came from both Quincy and Northampton, where the new form of government also appears on the ballot.

The Quincy Committee has completed distribution of some 20,000 illustrated folders describing Plan E and the benefits claimed for it.

Big Boat for Little Cash Comes of Tropical Storm

By Leon Stone

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

A $14,000 motorboat for $200!

It's secondhand and storm-damaged to be sure but it's a fair sample of the bargains that some who heed the call of the sea have been picking up since the hurricane brought about the greatest single shift in ownership of motorboats ever recorded in the Federal Motorboat Registry for Boston!

The boat in question cost $14,000 to build, only two years ago, a workman at the boat yard declared today. It was damaged by the hurricane and partially submerged. The insurance company paid "total loss" indemnity and then sold it "as is, where is" for $200.

When the buyer raised the craft, towed it to a boat yard and hauled it out, it was found the hull was as stout as ever, and only a few planks were necessary to fix up the hole in the port side.

Quick Profit Offered

The superstructure needed much attention to be sure and the interior fittings probably will have to be replaced but one observer offered to pay $800 for the craft before the new owner touched it.

More than 200 of these small craft have been recorded as total losses, in the Boston registry alone, since the hurricane, Sept. 21, and the official Government numbers have been canceled. Most of them were covered by insurance.

But the buzz of many saws, and the echo of countless hammer blows in practically every boat yard along the Massachusetts, Rhode Island, and Connecticut shores, sound a cheerful staccato of reconstruction that spells substantial reduction in the total of "lost" boats.

Insurance officials estimate that 40 per cent of all the "lost" boats upon which full indemnity was paid, are being salvaged by new owners. And many noninsured boats, too, that were reported lost, are being restored to seaworthy condition, as evidenced by a virtual army of workers swarming about the boat yards on pleasant days and particularly Saturday afternoons.

Opportunity Knocks

Quick-thinking men, with a yearn for the sea and plenty of time on their hands, seized the opportunity offered by the hurricane to acquire boats of their own. For many, it was the opportunity that knocks but once, and placed within their financial grasp, for the first time, a boat such as they dreamed of owning "some day."

These men, usually handy with tools, handle their new possession with the affection of a pet, and spend hours at the boat yard, puttering around and patching up in preparation for sea trips next summer. Damaged boats bring a wide range of prices—all the way from $150 to $2,000 each—but the degree of bargain that each buyer gets—like "blind" auctions of unclaimed goods—depends on "what's in the package." The $14,000 boat for $200, for instance, turned out to be a real prize.

During the first hectic days after the hurricane, "first-comers" picked up some unprecedented bargains, when a few boats were released to salvagers for the promise to "take it away." One such case reported to customs officials with an application for re-registration of a boat that previously had been reported "lost" disclosed that the new owner had obtained approval of both the former owner and the insurance company for taking what the storm had left of the craft.

Dicker for Bids

But insurance companies quickly adjusted themselves to new conditions and now dicker with potential buyers of the "wrecks," to obtain the best possible bid. One enterprising Bostonian is reported to be buying all claims of insurance companies on wrecked motorboats that he can acquire, with the idea of reconditioning them for resale.

One fine craft was tossed deep into the woods bordering the ocean by the storm wave that swept the southern New England coast. The owner abandoned it to the insurance company and received total-loss indemnity. The problem facing the insurance company is to get the craft back into the water without additional damage and too great cost. A channel is to be dug several hundred feet inland in an attempt to float the boat.

The bulk of the storm-battered craft have been hauled into the haven of some shipyard or friendly mudbank, there to be fixed up during the next few months.

Weather

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

Boston and Vicinity: Showers late this evening, continuing into tonight and probably Sunday morning; slightly warmer tonight; considerably cooler Sunday afternoon and night; moderate to fresh south and southwesterly winds.

Massachusetts: Showers tonight probably ending Sunday morning, warmer in east and central portions tonight. Slightly colder Sunday.

Maine and New Hampshire: Showers tonight probably ending Sunday morning, warmer tonight. Slightly colder Sunday afternoon.

Vermont: Showers this afternoon and tonight, slightly colder in the west portion tonight. Sunday generally fair and slightly colder.

Connecticut and Rhode Island: Showers tonight probably ending Sunday morning, warmer in north portion tonight. Slightly colder Sunday.

Atlantic Coast Eastport to Sandy Hook: Fresh to strong south and southwest winds and overcast to broken clouds tonight and Sunday with showers tonight probably ending Sunday morning.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	52	51	Minneapolis	38	36
Bermuda	70	64	New Orleans	56	54
Chicago	46	44	New York	62	60
Denver	28	26	Norfolk	66	62
Helena	24	22	Philadelphia	62	60
Los Angeles	56	54	St. Louis	48	46
Miami	78	75	San Francisco	46	44
			Washington	66	62

A—7:30 a. m., Nov. 5.
B—Minimum, Nov. 4.

High Tides at Boston

Saturday, 9:13 p. m.; height, 9.2 feet.
Sunday, 9:31 a. m.; height, 10.2 feet.
Sunday, 9:59 p. m.; height, 9.5 feet.
Monday, 10:13 a. m.; height, 10.6 feet.
Light all vehicles by 5:03 Saturday.
Light all vehicles by 5:02 Sunday.

Events in and Around Boston Tonight

Theaters

Colonial—
Fred Stone in revival of "Lightnin'" by Frank Bacon and Winchell Smith. Produced by John Golden. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays. 2:30.

Copley—
"Haiti," direct from a six months' run in New York. Drama of the Black Napoleon. By William Du Bois. A Federal Theater Project. 8:30. No matinees. Last week.

Plymouth—
"Golden Boy," by Clifford Odets. Starring Frances Farmer. Presented by the Group Theater, second of the Theater Guild-American Theater Society subscription plays. 8:30. Matinees Thursdays and Saturdays, 2:30. Last week.

Wilbur—
"Shadow and Substance," by Paul Vincent Carroll. Starring Sir Cedric Hardwicke. Featuring Sara Allgood, Julie Haydon. Presented by Eddie Dowling. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays. 2:30.

Shubert—
"Leave It to Me," musical comedy. Score by Cole Porter. Presented by Vinton Freedley. Featuring William Gaxton, Victor Moore, Sophie Tucker, and Tamara. 8:30. Matinees Wednesday and Saturday, 2:30. Last week.

Movies

Fine Arts—
"Moonlight Sonata," Paderewski's only motion picture. 1, 3:15, 5:20, 7:30, 9:40. "Steel, Man's Friend." 2:30, 4:45, 6:55, 9.

Metropolitan—
"Men With Wings," featuring Fred MacMurray, Ray Milland and Louise Campbell. 11:15 a. m., 2:40, 6:10, 9:30. Also "Road Demon," with Henry Armetta, Joan Valerie, and Bill Robinson. 10 a. m., 1:25, 4:50, 8:25.

University—
"Marie Antoinette," starring Norma Shearer and Tyrone Power. 2:05, 5:20, 8:30. Tomorrow: "Four Daughters," featuring the Lane Sisters. Also "The Gladiator," featuring Joe E. Brown.

Brookline Village Theater—
James Cagney and Pat O'Brien in "Boy Meets Girl." 3:30, 6:40, 9:45. Also "Highway Patrol." 2:05, 5:10, 8:15. Tomorrow: "Marie Antoinette," starring Norma Shearer and Tyrone Power.

Radio Programs—Page 13

Fenway and Paramount—
"Brother Rat," featuring Wayne Morris, Priscilla Lane and Eddie Albert. Fenway: 12:40, 3:45, 6:50, 9:55. Paramount: 9:10 a. m., 12:30, 3:40, 7, 10. Also "Five of a Kind," starring the Dionne quintuplets, Jean Hersholt and Claire Trevor. Fenway: 2:15, 5:20, 8:25. Paramount: 10:55 a. m., 2:10, 5:25, 8:40.

Coolidge Corner—
"Youth Takes a Fling." 3:47, 6:51, 9:50, and "Personal Secretary." 2:09, 5:13, 8:17.

Trans-Lux—
Latest newsreel; sports, March of Time; Robert Benchley, and a travelogue, cartoons, and other shorts. Continuous from 9:30 a. m. to 11:30 p. m.

Wellesley Hills Community Playhouse—
"Boy Meets Girl," with James Cagney and Pat O'Brien. Also Joe E. Brown in "The Gladiator." Daily at 2:30 and 7:45.

Exeter—
"Time out for Murder," with G. Stuart. 2:25, 5:15, 8:05. Also "Three Loves Has Nancy," with Janet Gaynor. 3:40, 6:30, 9:20. Tomorrow: Norma Shearer in "Marie Antoinette." Also "Bravest of the Brave," a historical short.

Strand—
Freddie Bartholomew and Warner Baxter in "Kidnapped." Also "Passport Husband," with Stuart Erwin and Pauline Moore.

Repertory—
"Vogues of 1938," with Warner Baxter. Also "Nurse From Brooklyn," with Sally Eilers and Paul Kelly. Continuous from 12 noon to 11 p. m.

R. K. O. Boston—
"I Am the Law," with Edward G. Robinson and Otto Kruger. 9:55 a. m., 12:50, 3:45, 7, 9:55. Also "Youth Takes a Fling," with Joel McCrea. 11:25 a. m., 2:20, 5:15, 8:30. Tomorrow: "Mars Attacks the World." Also "Highway Patrol," with Robert Paige.

Keith Memorial—
"Service de Luxe," starring Constance Bennett. 9:20 a. m., 12:35, 3:45, 6:50, 10. Also "The Storm," with Charles Bickford. 11:05 a. m., 2:15, 5:20, 8:30.

State and Orpheum—
"You Can't Take It With You," featuring Jean Arthur, Lionel Barrymore, James Stewart and Edward Arnold. Orpheum: "9:55 a. m., 1:50, 5:45, 9:45. State: 11:25 a. m., 2:50, 6:20, 9:50. Also "Vacation From Love," with Dennis O'Keefe and Florence Rice. Orpheum: 12:40, 4:35, 8:30. State: 1:40, 5:10, 8:40.

Uptown—
"The Affairs of Annabel," with Jack Oakie. 2:35, 5:45, 8:50. Also "Four Daughters," with Jeffrey Lynn, and the three Lane sisters. 1, 4:05, 7:10, 10:20.

South Station Theater—
Latest March of Time. Robert Benchley on the "Courtship of the Newt." "We Live in Two Worlds," latest newsreels and other shorts.

Scollay and Modern—
"If I Were King," starring Ronald Colman. Scollay: 9:50 a. m., 12:45, 3:40, 6:40, 9:35. Modern: 9:30 a. m., 12:30, 3:30, 6:30, 9:30. Also, "Mysterious Mr. Moto," with Peter Lorre. Scollay: 11:35 a. m., 2:30, 5:30, 8:35. Modern: 11:30 a. m., 2:20, 5:30, 8:20.

Tremont—
"Green Light," with Errol Flynn, Sir Cedric Hardwicke and Margaret Lindsay. Also "Theodora Goes Wild," featuring Irene Dunne. Continuous from 8:30 a. m. to 11:30 p. m. Tomorrow: "Lady Tubbs," with Alice Brady. "Mayerling," starring Danielle Darrieux.

Music

Symphony Hall—
Concert by the Boston Symphony Orchestra. Ernest Krenek, Austrian composer, guest soloist. Richard Burgin, conductor. 8:15.

Tomorrow

Free public lecture on Christian Science by Colin Rücker Eddison, C. S., a member of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, under the auspices of First Church of Christ, Scientist, Wellesley, in Alumnae Hall, Wellesley College, Wellesley, 3:30.

Boston Public Library—
Concert by Eileen Sutherland and assisting artists. Lecture Hall. 8.

Ford Hall Forum—
Rabbi Stephen S. Wise, speaker. 8.

Boston Public Library—
"Theater of Protest," presented by the Drama League of Boston. Lecture Hall. 3:30.

Boston Arena—
First Boston showing of the Soviet film, "Lenin in October." Earl Browder and Dr. Granville Hicks, speakers. 3.

Symphony Hall—
Recital by Jascha Heifetz, violinist. Emanuel Bay, accompanist. 3:30.

Boston Museum of Fine Arts—
First of a series of Federal Music Project presentations. Concert by the State Symphony Orchestra. Alexander Thiede, conductor. 2:30. No admission charge.

Concert Calendar

Vendome Hotel—
Program of German songs by Olva Averino. 4. Nov. 8.

Paine Hall, Harvard University—
Demonstration concert by the Federal Music Project's Madrigal Singers, conducted by Earl Weidner, sponsored by the Harvard University Division of Music. 4:30. Nov. 8.

Longy School of Music—
Program of piano solos and chamber music. Open house. The public is invited. 1 Follen Street, Cambridge. 8:15. No. 8.

Jordan Hall—
Song recital by Jeanne Kimball, soprano. Leo Litwin, accompanist. 8:15. Nov. 9.

Hotel Statler Ballroom—
Opening concert in the series presented by the Boston Morning Musicales. Sergei Rachmaninoff. 11 a. m. Nov. 9.

Symphony Hall—
Second in the series of Youth Concerts. Orchestra of 70 members of the Boston Symphony. Wheeler Beckett, conductor. 3:30. Nov. 9.

Symphony Hall—
Concert by the Boston Symphony Orchestra. Ruth Posselt, soloist. Dr. Serge Koussevitzky, conductor. 2:30. Nov. 11.

Jordan Hall—
Concert by Yoryis Yakalis, Greek violinist. Leo Litwin at the piano. 8:15. Nov. 11.

Symphony Hall—
Concert by the Boston Symphony Orchestra. Ruth Posselt, soloist. Dr. Serge Koussevitzky, conductor. 8:15. Nov. 12.

In the World of the Arts

New plays and motion pictures are reviewed in the "What's Going On in the Arts" column the day following opening. In addition, a Movie Guide is published on the Daily Features Page each Saturday.

Art gallery and museum exhibits are listed on Mondays.

News of forthcoming plays appears on Tuesdays.

'Old Ironsides' Full of Relics Of Paul Revere

Undoubtedly few persons visiting the frigate Constitution realize that the bolts, spikes, pumps and other parts first used in "Old Ironsides" were turned out in the foundry operated in Boston by Paul Revere.

Probably every schoolboy in this section, and grownup, as well, is familiar with the name of this Colonial patriot, through his famed midnight ride from Charlestown to Lexington in 1775, but Paul Revere was as widely known in his day as a gold and silversmith and operator of an iron, brass and copper foundry.

So states the Historical Records Survey of the Works Progress Administration, and adds that the Boston foundry was located on Foster Street, near what is now known as Causeway Street. A second foundry was later opened in Canton.

Paul Revere was one of the pioneers in the use of the steam engine in this section and in 1786 the General Court passed a law giving to him and to John Noyes the exclusive privilege of erecting a steam engine for the manufacture if iron.

In Paul Revere's foundry was prepared the copper used in re-coppering the dome of the State House in 1802. The plant made a specialty of casting church bells, cannon and heavy hardware and many bells still in existence in Boston were turned out in his foundry.

He was an officer in the Colonial army, attaining to the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel before his retirement. He was also prominent in fraternal circles and in 1795, as Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Massachusetts (Masonic) he laid the cornerstone of the present State House.

Loans to Replace Storm-Wrecked Boats

WASHINGTON, Nov. 5 (AP)—Associates of Senator Augustine Lonergan (D) of Connecticut said today New England fishermen whose boats were destroyed in the September hurricane could apply to the federal ship mortgage insurance division of the Maritime Commission to insure loans from local banks for replacement of their craft.

The commission is authorized to insure such loans up to 75 per cent of the construction cost of new vessels.

First 'Major' Hockey Clash in Toronto—New England Cross-Country Meet Monday

Black Hawks and Leafs Meet; Int-Am League Season Opens

National Hockey League

By the Associated Press

The teams which successfully opened the National Hockey League season last Thursday clash at Toronto tonight in the first "major" struggle of the campaign. Two more teams are scheduled to swing into action for the first time tomorrow, leaving only the New York Rangers without a taste of action.

The World Champion Chicago Black Hawks and the Toronto Maple Leafs, the team they beat last spring in the Stanley Cup finals, are tonight's rivals and from all indications they'll take right up where they left off.

The Hawks, with aid from the disbanded Montreal Maroons, looked stronger than ever Thursday when they trimmed the slow-starting New York Americans 6-1. That many goals in one game is mid-season stuff in any league. The Maple Leafs lost to the Boston Bruins, a tough outfit even though the great Eddie Shore is a holdout, 3-2, to start the campaign.

Sunday night the Hawks move on to help the Canadiens open their first season in 14 years as Montreal's sole representative in the big league.

Boston and the Detroit Red Wings clash in the other Sunday night game. Both teams have a few newcomers to mix in with their time-tested talent. Most notable is Big Charley Conacher, for years a Toronto star, who was sold to Detroit on the installment plan recently. The full purchase price is to be paid only if Charley produces in his old-time form. If he does, he probably will be worth a lot to Detroit.

International-American

By the Associated Press

Back at full strength with the addition of Hershey, Pa., as its eighth club, the International-American Hockey League opens its 1938-39 season tonight with a full schedule of games.

All eight of the member cities get a chance to see their teams in action the first week end with four games scheduled each night. It will be some time, however, before the fans can get a true line on the comparative strength of the entries. An unusually large supply of good material this year and the extension of the "chain" systems of various National League clubs indicate that nearly every Int-Am club will be stronger than last season.

Tonight's opening program calls for the Springfield Indians to entertain the Syracuse Stars, the New Haven Eagles to visit the Philadelphia Ramblers, for the Providence Reds to help Hershey inaugurate professional hockey in a stronghold of the amateur game, and for the Cleveland Barons to visit the Pittsburgh Hornets.

Tomorrow the visiting teams will be at home, New Haven meeting Springfield, Providence playing Philadelphia, Hershey going to Syracuse and Pittsburgh to Cleveland.

Philadelphia, "farm" team of the New York Rangers and Syracuse, and Toronto Maple Leafs' "Juniors," always are strong, though they were in the background last spring, when the Providence Reds won the league title. Providence and Hershey both are receiving aid from the Boston Bruins this year, while New Haven has entered into a "farm" arrangement with the Montreal Canadiens.

The breakup of the Montreal Maroons left a surplus of veteran talent around the National League this fall and the minor league teams have benefited accordingly. Likewise the rookie crop has looked unusually good. Thus, although there may be a few weak spots to strengthen, there shouldn't be a really weak team in the lot.

Midget Auto Races In South America

NEW YORK, Nov. 5 (AP)—Midget automobile racing, a sports fixture in many parts of the United States, will be introduced to South America this winter under sponsorship of the American Automobile Association contest board.

A contingent of 25 drivers and half a dozen mechanics were to sail today for Buenos Aires where they were to take part in an international racing program.

Included among the drivers were Frankie Bailey of Trenton, N. J.; Bill Morrissey of Newark, N. J.; Red Redmond of Atlanta, Ga.; Ted Hartley of Fort Wayne, Ind.; Rufe Anderson of Boston; Dick Lynch of Philadelphia; Harold Lewis of Chicago; Bud Walker of Mineola, N. Y.; Harry Hart of Dallas, Texas; Duane Carter of Los Angeles; Roscoe Hough of Albany, N. Y.; and Carl Hattel of Los Angeles.

Al Stewart of Morristown, N. J., accompanied the party as starter.

Week-End Hockey

By the Associated Press

Saturday

National League

Chicago at Toronto.

International-American League

Syracuse at Springfield.
New Haven at Philadelphia.
Providence at Hershey.
Cleveland at Pittsburgh.

Sunday

National

Chicago at Montreal Canadiens.
Boston at Detroit.

International-American

Springfield at New Haven.
Philadelphia at Providence.
Pittsburgh at Cleveland.
Hershey at Syracuse.

'Here You Are Boys' Says President Pacquin

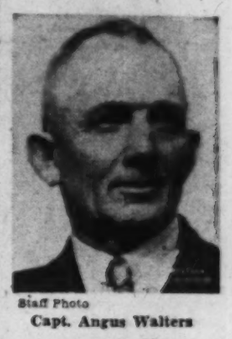
Left to right: Frankie Spain, Junie Stubbs, Art Smith, Walter Brown, Ulysses Pacquin, president; Hago Harrington, coach; Tom Moon and Joe Lynch. Olympics open Provincial Hockey League at Valleyfield tonight and Lachine tomorrow.

By-Plays

By George M. R. Holmes
Sports Editor

Fishermen's Races

It may be rather late to bring up the subject of the recent fishermen's race between the Nova Scotia Bluenose and the Gertrude L. Thebaud of Gloucester; but the announcement that the famous schooner, which defended her title of champion of the North Atlantic fishing fleet, and thereby retained ownership of the Halifax Herald Cup, emblematic of that supremacy, had arrived at her home port of Lunenburg, coupled with the announcement by Capt. Angus Walters, who has steered the craft through more than 17 years of racing and fishing, that she was all through with international fishermen's races, brings back memories not only of the series just closed; but also of those which were held in previous years. Whether or not Captain Walters sticks to his decision never to race Bluenose again in a fishermen's race remains to be seen.



Staff Photo
Capt. Angus Walters

Too Much Bickering

While the idea back of the donating of the handsome trophy and the races for the championship were splendid and offered a great opportunity for some of the finest racing ever seen, it seems to me that the contests have been far from what they were intended to stand for, and have almost always caused considerable hard feeling between the captains, crews, owners, promoters, and about everyone that has had anything to do with them. That such should have been the case is deeply to be regretted, and we believe that 90 per cent of it could have been prevented had the fishermen been left to themselves to map out the courses, handle the boats, and sail the races without any help from outside sources. No one can question the fine intentions back of those who promoted and took more or less active parts in the handling of the rival schooners; but we have always maintained that a fishermen's race should be exclusively a fishermen's affair, and if this theory had prevailed in the past, we believe that they would have been much more successful and harmonious.

Bluenose Great Schooner

When the citizens of Lunenburg turned out Thursday to welcome the return of the "Queen" of the Atlantic fishing fleet, they were paying tribute to a wonderful schooner. Considering the fact that she has seen long service in the fishing industry, you cannot help admiring her splendid sailing qualities. Thebaud was designed with an idea of furnishing a United States fishing schooner which could defeat Bluenose; but in only one series—that of 1930—was she able to show her rudder to the "Queen" of the North Atlantic. As there is no question but what Captain Pine and later Captain Moulton handled Thebaud just as skillfully as Captain Walters handled Bluenose, it must be admitted that the real difference was in the two schooners themselves. The 1938 series of races also prove something else, and that was that, with a breeze of 15 knots or more, the United States challenger was the faster of the two, as she won both of the races held under that condition; while the Canadian defender won the three races held under light-wind conditions.

Sails Becoming Obsolete

Due to the fact that the fishermen are now using motor-power instead of sails, the sailor is rapidly disappearing from the fishing industry. True it is that many of the schooners are still equipped with sails and use them more or less in their trips to and from the banks; but each year sees a lessening in their use, and the crews are naturally becoming less and less of the sailing type that used to predominate in the industry. Both of the 1938 racers are equipped with motors, and it was necessary to have them removed before the event was held. Now their engines will be put back, and they will resume their regular occupations more as power-boats than sailing schooners. And when new fishing boats are constructed, they will be of the motor-power type, which will eliminate them from all chance of ever competing for the Halifax Cup, unless that trophy is changed from a sailing to a motor-power prize. So we feel that we are absolutely safe in saying that Bluenose will go down in history as the last sailing champion of the North Atlantic fishermen's fleet, and that the Halifax trophy will remain in Canadian hands for all time.

College Football Results

By the Associated Press

East

Georgetown 13, Bucknell 0.
West Liberty 14; Fairmont Teachers 6.
West Virginia Wesleyan 13; Salem 0.
Northeastern 28; American International 12.

Midwest

Dubuque 20; Wartburg 0.
Washington 24; Oklahoma A. and M. 0.
Northern (Ill.) T. 39; Elmhurst 0.
Hope 32; Olivet 12.
Doane 19; Nebraska Wesleyan 6.
Midland 31; York 7.
Hastings 12; Peru (Neb.) Teachers 7.
Kearney (Neb.) 12; Wayne (Neb.) T. 12.
Southern (Ill.) T. 6; Cape Girardeau T. 0.
Bethany (Kan.) 6, Ottawa 0.
William Jewell 21; Baker 0.
McPherson 7; College of Emporia 0.
Michigan Normal 39; Kalamazoo 7.
Valley City (N. D.) T. 20; Ellendale Normal 6.
Tarkio 12; Chillicothe B. C. 6.
Missouri Mines 6; Kirksville (Mo.) T. 2.
Maryville (Mo.) T. 13; Warrensburg T. 0.
Capital 14; Findlay 13.
Northwestern (Wis.) C. 29; Mission House 0.
Central (Okla.) T. 26; Northeastern (Okla.) T. 0
Missouri Valley 0; Central (Mo.) 0.
Kansas Wesleyan 0; Rockhurst 0.

South

Miami (Fla.) 44; Oglethorpe 0.
Naval Apprentice S. 6, Lenoir-Rhyne 0.
King 13, Maryville 6.
Southwestern 6, Murray (Ky.) T. 6.
Southwestern La. Inst. 27; La. Tech 7.
Birmingham Southern 20, Millsaps 0.
Erskine 25, Western Carolina T. 0.
Cumberland 6, Bennessee Tech 0.
Southern La. 0; N. C. of Louisiana St. 0.

Southwest

Ouachita U. Arkansas Tech 0.
Hendrix 13, Delta (Miss.) T. 6.
Arkansas S. 27, Monticello A. & M. 6.
North Texas T. 7, Southwest Texas T. 6.
New Mexico S. 43, New Mexico S. T. 7.
East Texas T. 14, Sam Houston S. 6.
Austin 12, Abilene Christian 8.

Far West

Montana 9, Gonzaga 0.
Pomona 19, San Diego Marines 0.
College of Pacific 18, Fresno College 13.
Portland University 6, St. Mary's 0.
Occidental 26, Caltech 0.
San Francisco S. 26, Linfield (Ore.) 13.

Sports Mirror

By the Associated Press

Today a Year Ago

Capt. George Eyston, British racing driver, drove his Thunderbolt 310.685 m. p. h. on a one-way dash, but mechanical trouble prevented the return trip.

Five Years Ago

Sidney Well resigned as President of the Cincinnati Reds, claiming he had lost $600,000 in four years.

Cricketers at Cape Town

CAPE TOWN, Nov. 5 (CP)—Captained by Walter Hammond, the Marylebone Cricket Club team arrived yesterday for its tour of South Africa. The tour will open Nov. 8 with a match against an eleven representing Western Province country districts. Eighteen other matches, including five tests, will be played during the winter.

Chicago Honors Amos A. Stagg Next Saturday

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, Nov. 5—Down on the Midway they are getting ready to celebrate the most important event on the University of Chicago's football calendar this fall, the homecoming of Amos Alonzo Stagg. Chicago alumni and followers of Maroon football teams since 1892 are planning an unequalled welcome for the "Old Man," who brings his College of the Pacific Tigers to Stagg Field next Saturday to play the team he coached for 41 years.

The largest crowd of the season will be in the stands to do homage to Chicago's "Grand Old Man," who returns to the Midway for the first time since his retirement from the University six years ago. Stagg was automatically retired, but his interest in athletics and young men wouldn't let the retirement stick. He accepted the coaching position at the College of the Pacific and for six years has made his small teams respected by even the mightiest of the mighty West Coast teams.

The two-day homecoming celebration will be climaxed by the game, arranged as a tribute to Stagg, at which the "Old Man" and his team will be seated on the north side of the field with Coach Shaughnessy and the Maroon squad as a gesture of affection and pride in the man who was a landmark on the Midway for more than four decades.

Stagg's name was synonymous with the athletic history at the University of Chicago from its founding until his retirement six years ago. When he came to the Midway there were no stands, no equipment, no team. A. A. Stagg was coach, captain, halfback, and star of his first squad, which played its games in public parks and baseball fields.

In the "Old Man's" fifth year as Chicago coach his team won its first conference title, starting a string which mounted to seven in the next 28 years. Under Stagg's leadership Chicago football teams won 225 games while losing only 126.

But he was more interested in building men than in winning games. The roll of great players coached by Stagg is filled with such names as Walter Eckersall, John Schommer, Paul DesJardien, "Fritz" Crisler, Clarence Herschberger, Hugo Bezdek, "Pat" Page, Ken Rouse, and Nels Norgren.

Eastern Football Scores

Dartmouth		**Cornell**	
46-Bates	0	15-Colgate	6
51-St. Lawrence	0	20-Harvard	0
22-Princeton	0	17-Syracuse	19
34-Brown	13	21-Penn State	6
13-Harvard	7	23-Columbia	7
24-Yale	6		
190	26	98	38
Princeton		**Yale**	
39-Williams	0	14-Columbia	27
0-Dartmouth	22	0-Pennsylvania	21
13-Pennsylvania	0	9-Navy	7
13-Navy	13	13-Michigan	13
7-Harvard	26	6-Dartmouth	34
72	61	42	94
Columbia		**Colgate**	
27-Yale	14	6-Cornell	15
20-Army	18	0-Duke	7
0-Colgate	12	12-Columbia	0
13-Pennsylvania	14	14-Iowa	0
7-Cornell	23	0-Holy Cross	21
67	81	32	43
Harvard		**Brown**	
13-Brown	20	20-Harvard	13
0-Cornell	20	20-Lafayette	0
17-Army	20	13-Dartmouth	34
7-Dartmouth	53	40-R. I. State	21
26-Princeton	7	48-Tufts	0
63	80	141	68
Syracuse		**New York**	
27-Clarkson	0	19-Maine	0
53-Maryland	0	25-Rutgers	6
19-Cornell	17	0-No. Carolina	7
12-Mich State	19	6-Lafayette	7
6-Penn State	33	0-Ohio State	32
117	69	50	52
Pittsburgh		**Holy Cross**	
19-West Va.	0	28-Providence	0
28-Temple	6	46-R. I. State	13
27-Duquesne	0	19-Manhattan	6
26-Wisconsin	6	8-Carnegie T.	7
34-So. Methodist	7	29-Georgia	6
24-Fordham	13	21-Colgate	0
158	32	149	32
Fordham		**Pennsylvania**	
47-Upsala	0	34-Lafayette	6
53-Waynesburg	0	21-Yale	0
6-Purdue	6	0-Princeton	13
26-Oregon	0	14-Columbia	13
13-Pittsburgh	24	0-Navy	0
145	30	69	32
Navy		**Army**	
26-W. and M.	0	32-Wichita	0
26-Virginia M. I.	0	39-Virginia P. I.	0
33-Virginia	0	18-Columbia	20
7-Yale	9	20-Harvard	17
13-Princeton	13	40-Boston	0
0-Pennsylvania	0	7-Notre Dame	19
105	22	156	56

Chess — By Frederick R. Chevalier

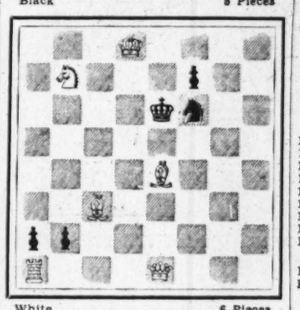
Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Nov. 5, 1938

Problem No. 2085

By Ben S. Wash

Black — 5 Pieces



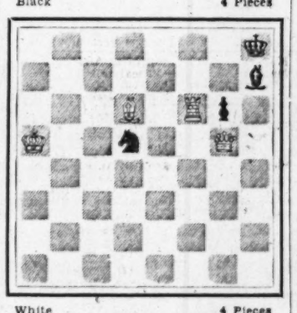
White — 6 Pieces

White to play and mate in two

Problem No. 2086

By Ben S. Wash

Black — 4 Pieces



White — 4 Pieces

White to play and mate in three

If any reader has original sources of the above problems, the information will be appreciated.

Solutions to Problems

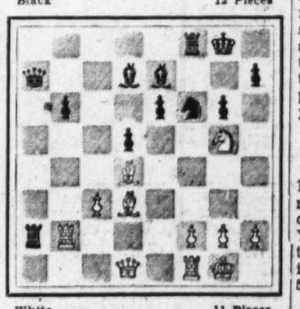
No. 2083. Q-K2

No 2084. 1. B-Kt8 KxKt
2. B-R7ch Kt-Q2
1. —— Kt-K3ch
2. Q-K8ch
1. —— B-K5
2. QxBch
1. —— B-K
2. Q-K4ch
1. —— threat
2. Q-K5!

End-Game No. 431. Black wins: 1 . . . R-B8ch (Black); 2 BxR, Q-R2ch; and Black mates

End-Game No. 432

Black — 12 Pieces



White — 11 Pieces

White to play and win

(B. Koch vs. E. Nowarra, German championship, July, 1938.)

Notes

Herman Helms, chess editor of the New York Sun, Brooklyn Eagle, and generally responsible for reports of important chess tournaments appearing in the New York Times and Herald Tribune, editor and publisher of the American Chess Bulletin, has been engaged to chess publicity and promotion for 50 years. This explains the name of "The Continental Jubilee Correspondence Tournament" now being organized. Sections of seven players each are being formed, and the three high scorers of each section will receive book prizes, and every player will receive a six-month subscription to the American Chess Bulletin. The entry fee is $1, and entries and questions should be sent to the American Chess Bulletin, 150 Nassau Street, New York, N. Y. From time to time the bulletin will publish results, interesting games, and other items concerning the players.

The Horowitz-Kashdan match now stands 3-1 in favor of Horowitz.

The great Netherlands tournament sponsored by the Dutch Broadcasting Company starts today. Play will take place in various Dutch cities. Dr. Euwe will play all of his games in Amsterdam by special arrangement, since he is continuing his teaching. This is a heavy handicap, since the other contestants, Alekhine, Capablanca, Reshevsky, Fine, Fiohr, Keres, and Botwinnik will give their time to chess only.

Georges Koltanowski, Belgian blindfold expert, has been in Canada and the Middle West giving exhibitions of his skill. He is scheduled to give numerous exhibitions in the New York area.

Botwinnik, Russian grandmaster, seldom loses a game, so that his loss below, from the Russian championship, is of particular interest.

Queen's Gambit Declined

Botwinnik White	Rabinowitsch Black	Botwinnik White	Rabinowitsch Black
1 Kt-KB3	P-Q4	19 Kt-Q2	R-B3
2 P-Q4	Kt-KB3	20 P-KR3	R-R3
3 P-QB4	P-K3	21 B-K4	RxP
4 P-KKt3	B-K2	22 B-Kt2	R-R3
5 B-Kt2	Castles	23 Kt-K4	Q-K
6 Castles	P-B3	24 KR-K	Q-R4
7 QKt-Q2	QKt-Q2	25 P-Kt3	QR-KB
8 Q-B2	P-QKt4	26 QR-Q	B-Q4
9 P-B5	Q-B2	27 R-K2	Q-R7ch
10 Kt-Kt3	P-K4	28 K-B	RxPch
11 KtxP	KtxKt	29 RxR	Kt-K6ch
12 B-B4	Kt(B3)-Kt5	30 K-K2	KtxQ
13 P-K4	PxP	31 R-KR	Kt-Q5ch
14 BxP	P-B3	32 K-Q2	QxR
15 PxKt	PxP	33 BxQ	RxB
16 BxPch	K-R	34 Kt-B3	BxBP
17 B-Q2	B-K3	Resigns	
18 B-R5(a)	Q-B		

(a) Better 18 P-B3, Kt-B3; 19 B-Kt6, and Black will be unable to develop a quick K-side attack.

A wild and woolly game from the 1937 Michigan State tournament:

French Defense

Palmi White	Wescott Black	Palmi White	Wescott Black
1 P-K4	P-K3	13 B-Kt6	Kt-KB3
2 P-Q4	P-Q4	14 PxKt	BxP
3 Kt-QB3	Kt-KB3	15 KtxQP!	PxKtch
4 B-Kt5	B-K2	16 R-K3	B-K3
5 P-K5	KKt-Q2	17 Kt-B4	Q-Ktsch
6 P-KR4	P-KB3	18 P-B3	QxKtP
7 B-Q3	PxB?	19 KtxB	QxRch
8 Q-R5ch	K-B	20 K-K2	QxRPch
9 PxP	BxP	21 K-B3	R-R3
10 R-R3	Q-K2	22 Kt-Q8	Q-R5
11 R-B3ch	K-Kt	23 QxPch	K-R
12 Kt-R3	P-KR3	24 Q-B7	Resigns

Sports Roundup

NEW YORK, Nov. 5 (AP) — Leo Durocher is beating the National League bushes for a new outfielder for his Brooklyns . . . Red Dawson is uncovering his Tulane sophomore talent against 'Bama today . . . They may not do so well first time in the spotlight, but you can pretty definitely write Red's Green Wave down in your little book for '39.

* * *

How come so few folks are carrying the torch for Howie Weiss, who's one of the big reasons Harry Stuhldreher's Wisconsin lads are looking up this fall . . . Fullback Howie only averaged 3.5 yards per crack through that Pitt Line . . . Mrs. Opal Hill's main duty in her new business-woman golfer job is the development of the high school and college girl's game.

* * *

Movies of the Notre Dame-Army game show the disputed Army fumble that caused discussion really happened. . . . Charles Pesoni, newest fireman rookie to get a hero award for life-saving in this town, is the same fellow who won the intercollegiate hurdles championship while at Manhattan a few years back.

Harvard Wins Meet

PRINCETON, N. J., Nov. 5 (AP)—Harvard's undefeated varsity harriers pitted balance against the individual brilliance of Princeton and Yale runners to win the "Big Three" triangular cross-country today, scoring 30 to Princeton's 40 and Yale's 53.

Capt. Ronnie Clark of Yale put the Cantab team's victory in the shade with a brilliant 25m. 59s., over the five-mile course in the environs of Lake Carnegie. Art Gilkes, Princeton leader, came up fast to finish second in 26m. 18s.

A consistently strong Princeton freshman cross-country team which placed four men in the first six, scored 25 points to Harvard's 45 and Yale's 72 in the "Big Three" freshman meet.

Hockey Meeting

The New England Association of the A. A. U. is holding a meeting at 3 o'clock tomorrow afternoon at the Hotel Lenox open to all persons interested in hockey. Plans for the coming hockey season will be made.

Resignation Withdrawn

HANOVER, N. H., Nov. 5 (AP)—Lost to the Dartmouth football team, Harrington K. Gates remained in his off-campus rooms last night, preparing to resume normal status as an undergraduate, his five-day rendezvous with a religious cult recorded on collegiate records as "excused." A few hours after the student-athlete had returned to Hanover with the announcement, "I've come back for good," Dean Lloyd K. Neidlinger declared the star blocking back of the Big Green's undefeated team had been "permitted to withdraw his resignation."

Leading N. E. Harriers Set For Title Meet

A total of 82 varsity and freshman place winners of last year have returned for competition in the 26th annual New England Intercollegiate cross country run at Franklin Park, on Monday, Director Ed Parsons of Northeastern announced here today.

Included in that list are five of the first 10 varsity finishers, headed by Donald C. Smith of Maine, the 1936 freshman leader and the 1937 varsity pace setter. Smith's Maine team also has the largest number of holdovers, five from the varsity and six from the freshman races of last year.

Each of the 13 repeating colleges has at least one experienced competitor who will have a chance at the individual crown.

Defending Rhode Island will send up a team that includes John McCormick, fourth last year and 40th two years ago, and George Lyons, 20th last year after being 30th in 1936. John Creech and Dave Smith, who finished well up among the freshmen, also are entered.

Bates has Don Bridges, 20th in 1936 and 11th last year, and Dana Wallace, 52nd in 1936 and 22nd last year. Sam Wilson, 15th last year, is the leading B. U. competitor, while Bowdoin has nine promising repeaters, headed by Bob Sanborn and several brilliant sophomores.

Philip Charboneau, who advanced to 26th last year after being 63rd two years ago, is Colby's top threat, and the very powerful Holy Cross contending aggregation lists Jim Stanton (8), William Sullivan (9), and Murtha Lawrence (12) in addition to Johnny Haley, who was third in the freshman race. The Crusaders have been tabbed as the team to watch in the coming competition.

Larry Pickard is Massachusetts State's lone repeater, bringing with him a record of 16th place two years ago and 14th last year. Ed Crosby heads the M. I. T. brigade, and Capt. Bob Pritchard and Sophomore Sam Drevitch are the Northeastern standouts.

Roy Owen, fourth in the freshman race last year, is on hand for Springfield; Tufts has Bill Atkinson, seventh last year, as a hot threat, while New Hampshire, minus most of its strong freshman team, has several darkhorses.

International Stars In Big Winter Show

NEW YORK, Nov. 5—Many new faces will be seen in the brilliant cast of athletes that will comprise the Third Annual North American Winter Sports Show and International Ski Meet scheduled to start a five-day run at Madison Square Garden beginning Dec. 6.

According to an announcement yesterday by the Garden management, negotiations are being completed to have several very well-known skiers and figure skaters from this country and abroad appear at the forthcoming snow and ice extravaganza. Representatives from Norway, Sweden, Switzerland, Great Britain, the Austrian section of Germany, Canada and this country will pit their prowess in the many skiing, skating, snowshoeing and dog-sledding events listed.

Besides observing the foremost winter sports stars in action, the throngs making their way to the five-day carnival will have a brilliant chance of seeing the newest and most practical skiing and skating equipment.

Broaca Is Reinstated

CHICAGO, Nov. 5 (AP)—Kenesaw Mountain Landis, Commissioner of Baseball, said last night he had acted favorably upon the application for reinstatement by Johnny Broaca, New York Yankee pitcher who left the club suddenly in the latter part of the 1936 season. Following Broaca's disappearance act, the right-hander was placed on the voluntarily retired list. Recently he made application to the Yankees for reinstatement, which the club recommended and Landis approved.

Leafs Buy Marker

TORONTO, Nov. 5 (CP)—Manager Conny Smythe of Toronto Maple Leafs announced yesterday he had purchased Gus Marker, right-winger of the disbanded Montreal Maroons. It was expected Marker would report at once to the Leafs.

Amusements

BOSTON, MASS.

SYMPHONY HALL, COM. 1492
BOSTON SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA
ERGE KOUSSEVITZKY, Conductor
TONIGHT 8:15
RICHARD BURGIN, Conducting
ERNST KRENEK, Soloist
TOMORROW 3:30
HEIFETZ

Box-Office OPERA HOUSE 9 to 6
Reservations Filene's, Jordan's, Gilchrist's
BALLET RUSSE Monte Carlo
Week Only Beginning Mon. EVE.

MUSEUM OF FINE ARTS
IN BOSTON
Sunday Afternoon Concerts
2:30 to 3:30
First and Third Sundays of each month throughout the season.
Beginning NOVEMBER 6

STATE LOEW'S ORPHEUM
FRANK CAPRA'S
'You Can't Take It With You'
James Stewart - Jean Arthur
Also: "VACATION FROM LOVE"

TRANS-LUX WASH. ST. and BOYLSTON
Boston's Novel Entertainment House
NEWSREEL DIGEST
from All the Newsreels
MARCH OF TIME
featuring the Sensational Expose—"Inside Maginot Line." Robt. Benchley, Traveleg, Other Short Films.

YORYIS YAKALIS
Jordan Hall
Fri. Eve. Nov. 11
At 8:15 P. M.
GREEK VIOLINIST
LEO LITWIN
At the Piano

SOUTH STATION
Latest MARCH OF TIME
BOBT. BENCHLEY WIDE FRANCIS MAGINOT LINE 2 Color CARTOONS
2 KING 5 SHORT SUBJECTS 3 NEWSREELS

CAMBRIDGE, MASS.

UNIVERSITY HARVARD SQ. KIR. 4580
Last Day
Norma Shearer—Tyrone Power
"MARIE ANTOINETTE"
Next Mon. and Tues.—"Four Daughters" "The Gladiator"

Anita Davis-Chase Announces
JORDAN HALL—Wed. Eve., Nov. 9 at 8:15
JEANNE KIMBALL
SOPRANO
LEO LITWIN, Accompanist
JORDAN HALL—Sun. Aft., Nov. 13 at 3
MYRA HESS
"THE EMPRESS OF THE PIANO"
Tickets now at Box-Office (Steinway)

NEWTON, MASS.

PARAMOUNT THEATRE
NEW. NO. 4180
Mon., Tues., Wed. SONJA HENIE in ★ My Lucky Star. Also K. Francis, Geo. Brent in ★ Secrets of an Actress
Thurs., Fri., Sat. Wayne Morris in ★ VALLEY OF THE GIANTS Technicolor. Also Errol Flynn, O. DeHavilland in ★ Four's a Crowd

NEW YORK CITY

THE PLAYWRIGHTS' COMPANY presents
RAYMOND MASSEY in ROBERT E. SHERWOOD'S New Play "ABE LINCOLN IN ILLINOIS"
Plymouth Theatre, W. 45th. Cir. 6-9156
Evs. 8:50
Mats. Election Day and Sat. 2:30

WALTER HUSTON in The New Musical Comedy "KNICKERBOCKER HOLIDAY"
By Maxwell Anderson and Kurt Weill
Ethel Barrymore, W. 47 St. Cl. 6-6390
Evs. 8:30
Mats. Election Day and Sat. 2:30

DEANNA DURBIN in "That Certain Age"
★ GALA REVUE ON THE STAGE ★
Any Day 25¢ Any Seat
ROXY 7th Ave. at 50th St.

Maurice Evans presents HAMLET IN ITS ENTIRETY
MADY CHRISTIANS KATHERINE LOCKE
MAURICE EVANS HENRY EDWARDS
ST. JAMES Theatre, 44th St. W. of B'way. Lks. 4-4664 Matinees SAT. Only 1 to 5:15 P.M. EVERY NIGHT AT 6:30 P. M.

DENNIS KING VERA ZORINA VIVIENNE SEGAL WALTER SLEZAK
in RODGERS & HART'S Musical Comedy
I MARRIED AN ANGEL
With Audrey Christie and Charles Walters
SHUBERT Thes., W. 44 St., Evs. 8:30, $1.10 to $4.40. Mats. Wed. and Sat. 2:30. Mail orders

LIMITED ENGAGEMENT EXTENDED
Gilbert Miller presents HELEN HAYES in VICTORIA REGINA
MARTIN BECK Theatre, 45th St. W. of 8th Ave. Cir. 6-0363 Evs. 8:30 Sharp $1.10 to $2.20 Mats Wed and Sat 2:30 Sharp $1.10 to $2.75

ASHEVILLE, N. C.

IMPERIAL THEATRE
If I Were King
with
Ronald Colman—Frances Dee
Wed. thru Sat. Nov. 9 thru 12

Where to Dine

BROOKLINE, MASS.

Today or Tomorrow—
Or any day! enjoy our delectable food served with a nicety you will appreciate in an atmosphere for gracious dining.
Luncheon Noon to 2:30
Dinner 6 to 8:30
Sunday Dinner 12:30 to 8
Longwood Towers
20 Chapel Street, Brookline

WELLESLEY, MASS.

Seiler's RESTAURANT
Wellesley Square
Where you meet your friends

NEW YORK, N. Y.

Jane Dario
145 West 55th Street
DINNER $1.00 — $1.10 — $1.25
LUNCHEON 55c — 65c — 75c

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FINEST SEA FOOD AND LOBSTERS
Also Chicken and Steak Specials Daily
Please mention the Monitor.
Free Indoor Parking Space for Customers

ALADDIN CANDY SHOP
211 MASS. AVE., Next Loew's State
A delightful place to bring your friends to lunch or refreshments

The EXCELLENT LUNCH
Huntington Ave. opp. Y. M. C. A.
the food is as good as our name implies

Brittany COFFEE SHOP
222 Newbury Street
Where you will enjoy the special buffet supper on Sunday night from 6 to 8.

Meet Your Friends at
NEWBURY SPA
121 Newbury St. Phone Ken. 2793
Delicious Home-Cooked Food
Luncheon—11:30-2:30 Dinner—5-7:30
Prices Reasonable

DAYTONA BEACH, FLA.

Lunch or Dine at
Perrydell Tea House
Visit the
International Gift Shop
Beautiful wares from America and foreign lands, and a celebrated patio tea garden.
P. O. BOX 691 TEL. 388

Canine Greeter—"Tagalong" gave his 160,232nd official bark of welcome the other day as "Mopsy" a stray poodle of sorts, arrived at the Animal Rescue League at 51 Carver Street. In his 11 years at the League 160,231 other pets had received his greeting.

It was just 11 years ago that he presented himself at the Animal Rescue League, a little hungry, shivering stray, with a black coat too short for protection against the autumn winds.

The League admitted him and even found a home for him, where he was given the name of "Crackers." But when his new owners found it necessary to move, they returned the dog to the League, where he became such a favorite that no one wanted to give him up. His own views upon the matter were plain. He couldn't bear to be six inches away from Superintendent John Finlayson's heels, and "Tagalong" he became.

After 11 years, he is still tagging along. He follows Superintendent Finlayson all day, and at night he transfers his attentions to the night watchman. He is the official greeter of all comers, canine and human. If, in the night, the bell doesn't work or a visitor has difficulty in finding it, Tagalong hurries to report to the watchman that someone is at the door.

"Mopsy" was restored to his owner the day after he was brought in. And he is not the only dog Tagalong has ushered forth from the League doors, to return to his old home or to find a new one. In his 11 years of service, Superintendent Finlayson reports, Tagalong has wagged, "Congratulations, old chap!" to 6,292 dogs that went forth restored to the families from which they had been lost. And on 8,774 more he has bestowed a wise cock of the eye and a friendly "wuff" for good luck, as they went out with new owners to new homes.

♪ ♪ ♪

Incidental Music—It's quite apparent that the local candidate for public office whose sound truck haunts the vicinity of the South Station, doesn't select the records which the victrola inside plays between bursts of impassioned oratory. For recently the crowd which had gathered to hear the spokesman extolling the candidate's qualities, was amused over the fact that the minute his voice had stopped there was a slight needle scratch followed by a shriek of "Flat Foot Floogie, with a Floy, Floy."

Well, That's Something—And then there's that quaint-looking jallopy that flies around town, piloted by a boy in his teens who affects such items as jitterbug jackets and mocassins. On the rear of the car—if you can call it such—is a placard which reads "Don't laugh. It's paid for!"

♪ ♪ ♪

What! No Permanent? In a recent magazine article it was stated that cocker spaniels are the most popular dogs in this country. So perhaps the following will not be news to some readers. The writer was surprised when she took her own red cocker spaniel to be groomed, and the kennel man asked if he might give the dog a henna rinse after the bath! Evidently dogs must also have the services of a beautician!

♪ ♪ ♪

Life Work—Because they had just moved from a distant city, a mother decided she should teach her small son and daughter their new street address and telephone number; also the father's place of business. When she concluded she had drilled them sufficiently, she undertook to test them. The answers were given satisfactorily until the little girl was asked, "What does your daddy do?" After long and careful consideration, the child replied, "He wears pajamas!"

♪ ♪ ♪

Stop, Look, and Stare—A new name for Kenmore Square these days could be "Gawkers' Corner." As its contribution to improved public safety a certain radio station has conspicuously perched in that multi-traffic center a crushed and shattered automobile.

Supposed to be a vivid warning against too much speed, too little courtesy, or too much or too little what-have-you, the display overlooks one other human foible: The compelling desire to have a look.

Sixteen converging lanes of traffic and concomitant stop lights now vie with the "safety" display for the motorist's attention. This busy world!

♪ ♪ ♪

Packet of Short Waves—Bearing the imprint of Little, Brown & Company, publishers, the Radio Editor received a nice, inviting-looking envelope the other day. He opened it. Nothing visible was inside.

Perhaps the message was in short waves and you couldn't tune it in, it was suggested.

American Pieces Put on Toscanini Program

World premières of two works by Samuel Barber, American composer, to be conducted by Toscanini, the American debut of a young Hungarian violinist, the return of Orson Welles and his dramatic company to the air, and election prognostications by Washington correspondents, make some of the more notable radio entertainment this week end.

Tonight's specials are:

Serious music:

Graener's Suite for Chamber Orchestra ("Flute of Sans Souci"); Samuel Barber's "Adagio for Strings" and "Essay for Orchestra"; Debussy's Second Iberia Suite (Images Four Orchestre); and Dvorak's Symphony No. 5, in E Minor ("From the New World"), directed by Arituro Toscanini and played by the NBC Symphony Orchestra, NBC-Blue to WBZ, 10 p. m.

Political talks:

Herbert Hoover, from Spokane, Wash., Mutual to WAAB, 9 p. m.

John D. M. Hamilton, chairman of the Republican National Committee, on "Election Day, 1938," WNAC, 10:30 p. m.

Sunday

Serious music:

Donizetti's "Lucia di Lammermoor," by Radio City opera, NBC to WBZ, 12 noon, with Rosemarie Brancato as Lucia, Robert Weede as Lord Ashton, and Mario Berini as Sir Edgar Ravenswood.

Robert Virovai, 18-year old Hungarian violinist, to be heard making American radio debut in Brahms' Concerto for Violin and Orchestra, in D Major, Op. 77, with New York Philharmonic-Symphony Orchestra, John Barbirolli, conductor, CBS to WEEI, 3 p. m.; also Brahms' "Academic Festival" Overture and Sibelius's Symphony No. 2, in D Major, by orchestra.

Kirsten Flagstad, soprano, to sing "Dich, Teure Halle," from Wagner's "Tannhauser," Grieg's "From Mount Pincio," Sinding's "Sylvelin," Bohn's "Still Wie Die Nacht" and Speaks' "Morning," in Sunday Evening Hour, CBS to WEEI, 9 p. m.; orchestra under José Iturbi to play Beethoven's Overture to "Coriolanus" and Smetana's tone poem, "The Moldau," among other items.

Drama:

Marlowe's "Doctor Faustus," in "Great Plays" series, NBC to WBZ, 1 p. m., with Carl Benton Reid as "Doctor Faustus" and Charles Webster as "Mephistophilus."

Franchot Tone and Rita Johnson to play "Hollywood Legend" in Silver Theater, CBS to WEEI, 6 p. m.

Week-End Radio Specials

Orson Welles and "Mercury Theater" to present two short stories, Joseph Conrad's "The Heart of Darkness" and O. Henry's "Gift of the Magi," and excerpt from Clarence Day's "Life With Father," CBS to WEEI, 8 p. m.

Talks:

University of Chicago Round Table to discuss the "120 Every Thursday" pension plan now being discussed in California, NBC to WNAC, 12:30 p. m.

President Ignatz Mosciecki, of Poland, to be heard from Warsaw in program commemorating twentieth anniversary of the founding of the Polish Republic, CBS to WEEI, 1:30 p. m.

Samuel Guy Inman, specialist in Latin American affairs, and three other speakers, to discuss "Do We Need an American League of Nations?" in "People's Platform," CBS to WEEI, 7 p. m.

"Prediction, Please," to offer Washington correspondents, Erwin D. Canham of The Christian Science Monitor, for the East; Richard L. Wilson, of the Des Moines Register and Tribune, for the Middle West; Warren Francis, of the Los Angeles Times, for the West; and Ulric Bell, of the Louisville Courier-Journal, for the South, in personal views on the Nov. 8 election, CBS to WEEI, 10 p. m.

Variety:

"Magic Key," NBC to WBZ, 2 p. m., to offer Raymond Massey in scenes from "Abe Lincoln in Illinois"; Helen Jepson, soprano, in arias from Puccini and Rossini operas and Victor Herbert's "Eileen"; Carlos Salzedo, harpist, in Gluck's Gavotte, Londonderry Air and his own "Jolly Piper"; Clifton Fadiman, literary Critic; orchestra.

Monday

Feature:

Eclipse of the moon to be described from TWA plane by William H. Barton, Jr., of the Hayden Planetarium, CBS to WEEI, 4:45 p. m.

Serious music:

Richard Crooks, tenor, to sing aria from Rimsky-Korsakoff's "May Night," Purcell's "Passing By," and Herbert's "Neapolitan Love Song"; "Carillon," from Bizet's "L'Arlesienne" Suite, Bolzoni's "Minuet," and Finale from Tchaikovsky's Fourth Symphony, by orchestra, NBC to WNAC, 8:30 p. m.

Hans Muenzer, violinist, to play Pugnani's "Praeludium" and "Allegro"; Attilio Baggiore, tenor to sing aria from Verdi's "Rigoletto," join octet in "When Irish Eyes Are Smiling," and themes from "Chimes of Normandy," in "Pageant of Melody," Mutual to WAAB, 10:30 p. m.; orchestra to play Smetana's "Alla Polka," Elgar's "Mazurka," Rimsky-Korsakoff's "Capriccio Espagnol" and Strauss's "Artist's Life" Waltz.

Variety:

Eddie Cantor to have Giovanni Martinelli, tenor, as guest, in first program this season from New York, CBS to WEEI, 7:30 p. m.

Drama:

Margaret Sullavan and Joel McCrea to play in "Next Time We Love," in Radio Theater, CBS to WEEI, 9 p. m.

Albert D. Hughes

Mother Church Radiocasts

For Sunday, Nov. 6

10:45 a. m.—WORL: Service of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts.

Shortwave

10:15 a. m.—W1XAL (15.13mc). Chimes and morning service of The Mother Church, the First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts.

7:00 p. m.—W1XAL (6.04mc). Chimes and evening service of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts.

'The Monitor Views the News'

For Monday, Nov. 7

12:00	WORL	920kc
12:45	WMEX	1500kc
3:00	WORL	920kc
6:00	WMEX	1500kc
10:45	WMEX	1500kc
	Shortwave	
3:00	W1XAL	15.25mc
6:00	W1XAL	11.79mc

Christian Science Program

2:30 p. m.—WORL (920kc). Devotional program, presented under the auspices of the Committee on Publication.

For Monday, Nov. 7

The Monitor's Radio Timetable

	590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
5:00	No'west'n - Wisconsin football game	No'western - Wisconsin football game	Oklahoma-Kansas State football game	No'western - Wisconsin football game	Sport reports
5:15					Sport reports
5:30	"The Boston Hour"	Al Roth's Orchestra	Oklahoma-Kansas State football game	Sport reports	Sport reports
5:45	"The Boston Hour"	Musicale		"Book Theater"	Sport reports
6:00	News; sportshots	News; weather; talk	News Service	Dinner concert	"The Monitor News"
6:15	Political talk	Political talks	Eddie Casey, sports	Dinner concert	Italian Radio Review
6:30	Sports comment	Football News	Political talk	Political talk	Sport reports
6:45	Political talk	Political talk	Political talk	Sport results	Harry De Angelis' Orch.
7:00	Commentator	"Message of Israel"	"Avalon Time": Red Foley, soloist; guests	News Service	Gene Nickerson's Orch.
7:15	Swing Club	"Message of Israel"		Political talk	"Front Page Drama"
7:30	Joe E. Brown;	"Jim's Question Bee"	Political talk	Political talk	Pete Herman's Orch.
7:45	H. Sosnik's Orch.	"Jim's Question Bee"	Political talk	"Musical Album"	Freddie Greene's Orch.
8:00	'Johnny Presents':	Political talk	Tommy Riggs and Betty Lou; L. Clinton's Or.	Political talk	Organ music
8:15	Russ Morgan's Or.	Political talk		Sousa Memorial pr'gr'm	Political talk; music
8:30	"Professor Quiz": questions; answers	Political talk	Fred Waring and His Pennsylvanians	Political talk	"Jungle Jim"
8:45		Political talk		Political talk	V. Cratlie, soprano
9:00	"Drama Time"	National Barn Dance: Henry Burr; soloists; vocal groups; "Hoosier Hot Shots"	"Vox Pop": Parks Johnson, W. Butterworth	Address by Ex-President Herbert Hoover, from Spokane, Washington	Spy Stories
9:15	Political talk				Spy Stories
9:30	"Saturday Night Serenade"		Political talk	Herbert Hoover	Freddie Greene's Music
9:45			Political talk		Gene Nickerson's Orch.
10:00	Your Hit Parade: vocalists; quartet; guests	NBC Symphony Orchestra: Arturo Toscanini, conductor	Political talk	Bob Hardy's Orchestra	Pete Herman's Orch.
10:15			Political talk	Bob Hardy's Orchestra	Pete Herman's Orch.
10:30			Recorded broadcast: John D. Hamilton	Colonel Merriwether's Minstrel Show	Harry De Angelis' Or.
10:45	Political talk	NBC Symphony Orchestra: Arturo Toscanini, conductor			"The Monitor News"
11:00	Weather; news		News Service	Concert orchestra	Dance music
11:15	Sports; talk; music		Weather Service	Jack Fisher's Orchestra	Dance music
11:30	Dance orchestra	News; weather; music	Lou Breeze's Orchestra	Tommy Dorsey's Orch.	"Day's End"
11:45	Dance orchestra	Dance Orchestra	Lou Breeze's Orchestra	Dick Jurgen's Orchestra	"Day's End"

Sunday's Programs

	590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
8:00	Sunday Morning	Peerless Trio	Organ recital	Dudley Radio Carollers:	
8:15	Prelude	Instrumental trio	Organ recital	mixed chorus	
8:30	'Uncle Elmer's Song	"Tone Pictures"	"Showmen": quartet	"Musical Album"	"Songs of Italy"
8:45	Circle	"Tone Pictures"	News service	"Musical Album"	"Songs of Italy"
9:00	Organ Loft	"Coast-to-Coast on a Bus": Children's prog.	Weather service	"Sunday Morning Serenade": recording	Religious service
9:15	Music; news		Tom Terriss, talk		Religious service
9:30	"Wings Over Jordan"	"Coast-to-Coast on a Bus": Children's prog.	"Melody Moments": salon orchestra	"Sunday Morning Serenade": recording	Concert orchestra
9:45					Concert orchestra
10:00	Church of the Air,	Time; Russian melodies.	"Uncle Bob": children's variety program	"Melody Market"	"Operatic Airs"
10:15	Church of the Air,	Russian melodies		"Melody Market"	Political talk
10:30	Aubade for Strings	Walden string quartet	"Music and American Youth": youth sing	Tremont Temple Baptist Church service	Political talk
10:45	Aubade for Strings	Walden string quartet			Studio speaker
11:00	Service from Old South Church	News; weather; journal	Temple Israel service	Tremont Temple Baptist Church service	Studio speaker
11:15		"Neighbor Nell"	Temple Israel service		"Music in the Modern Manner"
11:30	Service from Old South Church	Studio talk	Temple Israel service		
11:45		"Southernaires"	Temple Israel service		The Italian Hour
12:00	News Service	Radio City Opera Series: Donizetti's "Lucia di Lammermoor"; vocalists and orchestra	Clotilda Zappula, soprano; organist University of Chicago Round Table	Student Radio Club	The Italian Hour
12:15	Safety talk			Student Radio Club	The Italian Hour
12:30	'Male and Female'			Italian string music	The Italian Hour
12:45	"Gems of Melody"			Italian string music	The Italian Hour
1:00	'Beacon St. Window'	"Great Plays": Marlowe's "Doctor Faustus"	Religious program	"Musical Gems"	Portuguese Hour
1:15	Piano Duo		Religious program	"Musical Gems"	Portuguese Hour
1:30	"Sunday Reveries"	"Great Plays": Marlowe's "Doctor Faustus"	News Service	Lutheran Hour	Portuguese Hour
1:45	Political talk		"Chats About Dogs"	Lutheran Hour	Portuguese Hour
2:00	"What's Ahead in Educ.": D. Marsh	"Magic Key": Symphony orchestra, direction of Frank Black; H. Jepson; others	Political talk	"Let's Go Back to the Bible": talk; music	"Voice of Israel"
2:15	Commentator on Sports		Political talk		"Voice of Israel"
2:30			Political talk	"The Lamplighter"	"Voice of Israel"
2:45			Broadcast from Sweden	News Service	"Voice of Israel"
3:00	New York Philharmonic Society; John Barbirolli, conducting	"Dog Heroes": sketch	"Sunday Drivers": variety program	Drama and music	Political talk; music
3:15		Political talk		Drama and music	Political talk
3:30		Political talk	"Court of Human Relations": drama	"People's Rally"	Lincoln Quintette
3:45		Political talk		"People's Rally"	"Sweet Music"
4:00	New York Philharmonic Society; John Barbirolli, conducting	"National Vespers"	Political talk	Religious Hour	American Forum
4:15		"National Vespers"	Political talk	Religious Hour	American Forum
4:30		Political talk	"The Shadow": dramatization	Religious Hour	"Cottage Hawaiians"
4:45		Political talk		Religious Hour	"Down Memory Lane"
5:00	Political talk	Metropolitan Opera auditions	"Uncle Ezra": comedy skit with music	Religious Hour	Young People's Church
5:15	Political talk			Religious Hour	Young People's Church
5:30	"Ben Bernie and All the Lads"	Political talk	Paul Wing's Spelling Bee	Religious Hour	Young People's Church
5:45		Federal Housing talk		Religious Hour	Young People's Church
6:00	"Silver Theater": Conrad Nagle, m. c.	Political talk	"Four Stars Tonight": Adrian O'Brien, tenor	Political talk	Organ recital
6:15		Political talk		Mitchell Ayres' Orch.	Political talk
6:30	"Lang & Liner": Billy House; orch.	Political talk	News Service	"Show of the Week": Ray Perkins; orchestra	Dramatization
6:45		News commentator	Popular orchestra		Dramatization
7:00	'People's Platform': informal discussion	Political talk	Jack Benny Program: vocalist; orchestra	News Service	Myles O'Malley's Orch.
7:15		Political talk		Dick Jurgen's Orchestra	Gospel songs
7:30	"Passing Parade": John Nesbett	"Sunday Night at Seth Parkers"	"Bandwagon": Eddie Duchin's Orchestra	Political talk	Dance music
7:45				Political talk	"Irish Minstrels"
8:00	"Mercury Theater of the Air": Group of Short Stories	Political talk	Don Ameche; Edgar Bergen; Nelson Eddy, baritone; Dorothy Lamour; Jean Arthur, guest	"Bach Cantata Series": soloists; chorus; orch.	"Classical Album"
8:15		Political talk		Political talk	"Classical Album"
8:30		Political talk		Political talk	"Classical Album"
8:45		Political talk		Political talk	"Esquires": orch.
9:00	Sunday Evening Hour: Symph. Orchestra: Kirsten Flagstead, guest	Hollywood Playhouse, starring Charles Boyer, Walter Winchell	Political talk	"Old-Fashioned Revival"	"Five Star Final": dramatizations
9:15		Irene Rich: sketch	Political talk	"Old-Fashioned Revival"	Studio program
9:30			Political talk	"Old-Fashioned Revival"	Studio program
9:45			Political talk	"Old-Fashioned Revival"	Studio program
10:00	Prediction, Please	Political talk	Horace Heidt's Orchestra; vocalists	"Good Will Hour"	Good Will Hour
10:15	"Accent on Music"	Political talk		"Good Will Hour"	Good Will Hour
10:30	"Headlines and Bylines"	Political talk	Col. Frederick Palmer	"Good Will Hour"	Good Will Hour
10:45		Political talk	Dick Todd, songs	"Good Will Hour"	Good Will Hour
11:00	News; music	News; weather; music	News Service	Commentator	Commentator
11:15	Count Basie's Or.	Music As You Desire It	Weather reports	"Stars Over Manhattan"	Dance Music
11:30	Gene Krupa's Orch.	Music As You Desire It	Ray Kinney's Orchestra	Tommy Dorsey's Orch.	"Day's End"; reader; music
11:45	Gene Krupa's Orch.	Music As You Desire It	Ray Kinney's Orchestra	Tommy Dorsey's Orch.	

Monday's Programs

	590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
9:00	"Food Magician"	News; "As You Like It"	"Get Thin to Music"	"The Merry-Go-Round"	Piano lessons
9:15	Bill Elliott	"As You Like It"; talk	Food news	"The Merry-Go-Round"	Network talk
9:30	"Joyce Jordan"	Gospel songs	Gospel Singers	Network speaker	"Songs of Italy"
9:45	Bachelor's Children	"Breakfast Club"	"Julia Blake": sketch	Network speaker	"Songs of Italy"
10:00	Kitty Kelly: sketch	Studio talk	"Mrs. Wiggs": sketch	"The Nation's School of the Air"	Studio speaker
10:15	"Myrt and Marge"	"Jane Arden": sketch	"John's Other Wife"		Popular songs
10:30	"Hilltop House"	"Norman Cloutier's Or.	"Just Plain Bill"	Organ recital	"Shopping With You"
10:45	"Stepmother": play	"Ma Perkins": sketch	Dramatic sketch	"Singing Strings"	"Shopping With You"
11:00	Jean Abbey	"Mary Marlin": sketch	"David Harum": sketch	Studio interview	Hillbillies
11:15	Scattergood Baines	"Vic and Sade": sketch	"Lorenzo Jones"	Hillbilly group	Jean Harper, songs
11:30	"Big Sister": play	Weather; music; talk	"Young Widder Brown"	"Melody Strings"	Cooking School
11:45	"Aunt Jenny"	Talk, Rev. Stidger	"The Road of Life"	"Bachelor of Hearts"	News commentator
12:00	Commentator	News; music; Noonday Revue; stocks	Organ recital	News Service	"Italian Airs"
12:15	"Nancy James"		"The O'Neills": sketch	Agricultural talk	Italian program
12:30	"Helen Trent"	National Farm and Home Hour	"Singin' Sam," songs	Italian string music	Music; forecast
12:45	"Our Gal Sunday"		"Song Shoppers"	Italian string music	"The Monitor News"
1:00	"The Goldbergs"	National Farm Hour	Yankee News Service	Women's club news	"Musical Mailbox"
1:15	Dramatic sketch	Farm Radio News	Political talk	Sports relay	"Musical Mailbox"
1:30	"Road of Life"	"Matinee Melodies"	Marjorie Mills Hour	Pauline Alpert, pianist	"Today's Travelers"
1:45	"The Day Is Ours"	"Those Happy Gilmans"	Marjorie Mills Hour	"Voice of Experience"	Jack Smith, songs
2:00	News Service	"Betty and Bob"	"Musical Roundup"	"Two on a Shoestring"	"Classical Album"
2:15	"Piano Parade"	"Grimm's Daughter"	"Musical Roundup"	"As You Like It"	"Classical Album"
2:30	"American School of the Air"	"Valiant Lady"	Concert Internationale	Sport reports	Commentator
2:45		Hymn recital	Concert Internationale	Sports; Red Cross talk	Organ music
3:00	Curtis Institute of Music: Casimir Hall, Philadelphia	Rochester Civic Orchestra Matinee Concert: G. F. Harrison, cond.	"Mary Marlin"	City Hall Interviews	Sport reports
3:15			"Ma Perkins": sketch	Sport relay	Sport reports
3:30			"Pepper Young"	"Buckeye Four"	Sport reports
3:45	Curtis Institute	Weather; news	"The Guiding Light"	"Reminiscing"	Sport reports
4:00	Comm'nity Bulletin	"Club Matinee: variety"	"Backstage Wife"	"Hits and Encores"	Shirley Hall, songs
4:15	Pattern in Swing	"Club Matinee: variety"	"Stella Dallas": drama	"Midstream": sketch	Sport reports
4:30	C. Hector's Music	"Club Matinee: variety"	"Vic and Sade": sketch	"Memory Lane"	Sport reports
4:45	Eclipse Broadcast	"Club Matinee": news	"Girl Alone": sketch	"Memory Lane"	Sport reports
5:00	"The Boston Hour"	Talk: music	"Dick Tracy": sketch	Sport reports	Sport reports
5:15	"The Boston Hour"	"Terry and the Pirates"	"Your Family": drama	Sport reports	Sport reports
5:30	Interviews	"Don Winslow": sketch	"Jack Armstrong"	Sport reports	Sport reports
5:45	Circus sketch	Tom Mix	"Little Orphan Annie"	"Dad and Junior"	"Reading the Comics"
6:00	News; sportshots	News; weather; music	Yankee News Service	Dinner Concert	"The Monitor News"
6:15	"Howie Wing": sk.	Dance Revue; political	Eddie Casey, sports	Dinner Concert	Italian review
6:30	Sports comment	Political talk	Voice of New England	Sport reports	Sport reports
6:45	Rhythm Revue	Lowell Thomas, news	Political talk	Political talk	Harry De Angelis' Orch.
7:00	Political talk	'Alias Jimmy Valentine': dramatization	"Amos 'n' Andy"	News Service	Gene Nickerson's Orch.
7:15	"Lum and Abner"		Edwin C. Hill	Political talk	"Five Star Final"
7:30	Eddie Cantor; variety program	Vic Arden's Orchestra	"Inside of Sports"	"The Lone Ranger": dramatic sketch	Pete Herman's Orch.
7:45		Political talk	Political talk		Freddie Greene's Orch.
8:00	Political talk	Carson Robison and His Buckaroos	Political speakers	Political talk	Political talk
8:15	Political talk		Political speakers	Political talk	Talk; music
8:30	Pick and Pat: comedy; soloists; orch.	"Those We Love": dramatic serial	Richard Crooks; orchestra; chorus	Political talk	Studio speaker; music
8:45				Political talk	Commentator
9:00	Radio Theater: "Next Time We Love"; M. Sullavan, J. McCrea	Political talk	Phil Spitalny's Orch.	Political talk	Jan Carlisle's Orchestra
9:15		Political talk	Dorothy Thompson	Political talk	Jan Carlisle's Orchestra
9:30		Political talk	Eddie Duchin's Orch.	Political talk	Amateur Hour
9:45		Political talk	Eddie Duchin's Orch.	Political talk	Amateur Hour
10:00	Guy Lombardo's Or.	"True or False"	Marek Weber's Orch.; soloists; quartet	Political talk	Amateur Hour
10:15	Guy Lombardo's Or.	"True or False"		News comment	Amateur Hour
10:30	Political talk	Election Returns Prgrm	Political talk	Political talk	Harry De Angelis' Or
10:45	Political talk	Jimmy Kemper Co.	Political talk	Political talk	"The Monitor News"
11:00	Weather; news	News; weather; music	News Service	'Latin Quarter Queries'	Pete Herman's Orch.
11:15	Sports; music	Music As You Desire It	Weather Service	'Latin Quarter Queries'	Gene Nickerson's Orch.
11:30	Cab Calloway's Or.	Music As You Desire It	Al Donahue's Orchestra	Walter Miller's Orch.	Jack Melvin's Orchestra
11:45	Cab Calloway's Or.	Music As You Desire It	Al Donahue's Orchestra	Walter Miller's Orch.	Jack Melvin's Orchestra

Women's Drive For Prohibition In R. I. Nears End

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CRANSTON, R. I., Nov. 5 Cranston women this week participated in a banner wind-up of their campaign to repeal the liquor law in their city.

A committee of 100 women have made house-to-house visits to all districts in preparation for a big "dry" mass meeting to be held tonight in Legion Hall, Auburn. This follows a similar meeting at the Oaklawn Grange on Tuesday night.

The sponsors of the movement have more than 2000 supporters whose names were on the petitions which forced the State and city officials to place the referendum on the ballot.

The campaign is the result of the State Division of Intoxicating Beverages refusing to concur with the City Council in not granting licenses to cafes in the vicinity of the Cranston High School Stadium.

"No particular organization is sponsoring the campaign against granting licenses to sell liquor, but several organizations are supporting it," Mrs. Edna M. Spooner, who is directing the drive, says.

"We are mostly mothers, or at least we are interested in the welfare of our school children, and we believe that the vicinity of the recreation field, the assembly place for high school athletes and fans, is crowded with licensed liquor places.

"The women of Cranston feel that they have the right to speak frankly and fearlessly concerning the matter, and no political interest or politician has the right to intimidate them.

"We do not propose that the city of Cranston shall be used as a channel through which to pour the curse of liquor into the lives of young people, our futures citizens.

"This," added Mrs. Spooner, "is a question of local option and home rule, and the women believe that it is not a political question but one which vitally concerns their homes, schools, and recreation fields."

In letters sent out urging a vote of "No" on the question of the continuation of issuing liquor and beer licenses, Mrs. Spooner makes known that a permanent organization had been formed. It includes: First Vice-Chairman, Lola I. Lundholme; Second Vice-Chairman, Pearl V. Harris; Secretary, Iva L. Talbot; Treasurer, Maud E. Gallup.

The liquor interests here are admittedly alarmed because of the refusal of either the Democratic or Republican leaders to support their cause. Special sermons by pastors of churches of all denominations are planned in connection with the referendum next Sunday, it was announced.

Křenek Symphony Soloist

The Arts in Boston

Ernst Křenek, distinguished exponent of the Schönberg 12-tone technique, is the guest of the Boston Symphony Orchestra in this week's pair of concerts. He is playing his own Pianoforte Concerto No. 2, Op. 81, which had its first American performance yesterday afternoon. In the unavoidable absence of Dr. Koussevitzky, Richard Burgin is acting as conductor for these concerts.

Křenek is chiefly known in America by his opera, "Jonny Spielt Auf," heard in New York in 1929, and his "Little Symphony," played by the Boston orchestra in 1930. In those compositions, however, he did not employ the strict 12-tone method. In this work he does, and he has supplied an elaborate program note explaining the selection of the 12-tone series and the resultant 48 basic patterns, in the apparent belief that this is all news to Boston.

He does, however, give a very clear and illuminating account of the construction of this concerto, which is in four connected movements. What is even more interesting, he confesses that the 12-tone technique is not intended to do more than regulate the technical side of composition, and that "the artistic, emotional and spiritual value of a work remains unaffected by it and depends still upon the same criteria as in all other music." For those of us who have long been insisting on precisely that point, this is welcome support.

His music, therefore, is to be judged as music, and not as a demonstration of a musical theory. Looking at it from this viewpoint, it must be said at once that it is far more interesting than the "jazz" opera and the "Little Symphony" already referred to. Those were both musical potpourris; this is an integral piece of music, consistent in style and fascinating in musical structure, from the atmospheric Introduction through the Allegro, the Adagio, and the final Allegretto. The composer attributes a concerto-grosso form to the Allegro, describes the Adagio as a canon in inversion, and calls the Allegretto a very free kind of passacaglia. In other words, he has leaned on classical forms, just as Berg did in his opera "Wozzeck," for example, which is one of the notable examples of music written according to the Schönberg formula.

Unhappily, the composer's musical ideas do not strike us as comparable to his musical scholarship. He has not produced distinguished material to match the brilliance of his composition. His concerto remains more a cerebral product than a spontaneous creation.

Nevertheless, it is interesting to note the way in which the essential affinity of these so-called atonal composers always comes to the top. It cannot be concealed, whether in Schönberg's "Glückliche Hand," Berg's "Wozzeck" or "Lulu," or even his Violin Concerto. For they are, all these Schönbergians, fundamentally neo-Romanticists. However harsh their dissonances (those of this concerto of Křenek's are not unduly harsh) their artistic ancestry shows through. In the end, no doubt, we shall yawn over their works. But the method they are employing may very probably become a recognized part of the equipment of the composer of the future.

The new concerto, which so far as one could judge was excellently performed, was coolly received by the Friday afternoon audience. The concert opened with Haydn's Symphony in D, No. 86, in a rather pedestrian performance, and closed with Loeffler's "Pagan Poem," with Mr. Sanromá at the piano and Mr. Speyer playing the English horn. The performance was good, but the colors of this poem, alas, have begun to fade.

L. A. S.

Lothian's College for Adults Finds Happy Response in Young Bostonian

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

EDINBURGH—Already the name of Newbattle Abbey—said to be the largest college for adults in Britain, and a gift in 1937 by the Marquis of Lothian—is a clarion call across the Atlantic.

Many of the enrolled students are paid for by Education Authorities or Co-operative Guilds, but a proportion are self-supporting. One such is a young Bostonian who, standing under the ancient stone archways in a 790-year-old room, told how he had crossed the Atlantic from Boston to Greenock, for four dollars, so that he could study English literature.

While working in a shoe factory, James Fox, from Boston, cherished a desire to improve his education so that he might become a teacher of English. At Princeton he had a friend who, while working as an exchange teacher at Stirling, visited the College. She told him of its possibilities, and he decided to make a bid for Scotland and adult education at minimum cost.

By writing plays in Boston he added to his income and eventually saved up $126. He boarded the Samaria as a steward and worked his passage to Greenock, enjoying every minute of the eight-day voyage—the first he had ever made on the water. He has still $122 left, and figures that will do him till the end of term at Newbattle.

"I do not drink, and I do not smoke, so I should just make it," he said. "I mean to work hard here, as I've waited a long time for the opportunity."

The majority of the students are drawn from industrial occupations. Painters, fitters, shop assistants, compositors, and engineers meet at the College. Of the 50 students about 10 are attending for their second session.

Two of last year's students, one a seaman and the other an agricultural laborer, have received scholarships to Ruskin College, Oxford, and another has been awarded an Oxford University Extra Mural Scholarship which will give him the chance to study for a degree.

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More Free Books Asked for Rural New Hampshire

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CONCORD, N. H., Nov. 5—If the State of New Hampshire should refrain from building just one mile of concrete road next year, it could establish four more "book-mobiles"—or traveling libraries—to take free books to rural sections, according to Prof. Arthur W. Peach, of Norwich University.

Professor Peach made this statement in addressing members of the the Citizens Library Committee on Wednesday. Pointing out that New Hampshire at present has only one "book-mobile," with a supply of 9,000 books, while Vermont has four such vehicles, with more than 40,000 volumes, the Professor urged that citizens unite to ask the Legislature to enlarge this educational activity.

At his suggestion, the Committee voted to draft a program to seek public support for the mobile libraries and bring pressure to bear upon the 1939 Legislature for a larger grant.

"It is not the fault of the librarians that our public supply of good literature is one of the last considerations of a State Legislature," he said. "It is the apathy of laymen. 'Book-mobiles' are as constructive an agency for human good as New Hampshire can boast.

"We are working in practical times for practical good. Let us face this situation and get before the governing bodies facts and figures which demonstrate the need for improved library service, rather than allow the ideas of 'pop-eyed idealists and dreamers' to hold the floor."

Mountain Railroad Rebuilds Trestle

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BRETTON WOODS, N. H.—Jacob's Ladder, the long trestle on the Mount Washington cog railroad line which was wiped away by the hurricane, has been completely rebuilt and the cog railroad trains are once again making trips to the summit of the mountain.

Right after the hurricane a crew of men went to work and the trestle has been replaced in about five weeks. This time the possibilities of a future hurricane have been taken into consideration and the trestle has been anchored to solid rock ledge by eight one-inch steel cables with turn-buckles to permit possible need for take-up.

Sunday Service Radiocasts From The Mother Church

Commencing with the month of November, the services of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, will be radiocast on Nov. 6 and 20, and on the first and third Sundays of each month hereafter over Station WORL, Boston. The services are radiocast at 10:45 a. m. on a frequency of 920 kilocycles.

Previously the services had been radiocast on the first and second Sunday of each month. The radiocast on short waves over Station W1XAL on the first Sunday morning and evening of each month will continue as usual.

Worcester Seeks Federal Funds For Low-Rent Housing

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WORCESTER, Mass., Nov. 5

Odd Lot-Inactive Issues on New York Stock Exchange Are Published on Tuesdays and Fridays

Today's Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

Today's sales (est.)	500,000
Previous day	1,196,240
1938 volume to date	246,358,553
1937 volume to date	357,270,949

Leading Stocks Rise Moderately; Trading Is Quiet

NEW YORK, Nov. 5 (AP)—Narrow gains predominated in today's stock market with quiet dealings reflecting Wall Street's usual wariness preceding an election.

Motors and steels were the best performers, responding to forecasts of mounting production in these industries. Activity was exceptionally small at the start of the final hour.

While business news received some attention in boardrooms, gossip principally centered on Tuesday's balloting. With the exchange closed for the elections and also for Armistice Day next week, speculative forces were disposed to limit commitments either way.

Improvement was recorded for General Motors, Chrysler, U. S. Steel, Bethlehem, N. Y. Central, Santa Fe, Westinghouse, General Electric, Douglas Aircraft, and U. S. Rubber.

Shifting a trifle up or down were Consolidated Edison, Columbia Gas, Anaconda, Kennecott, Montgomery Ward, Great Northern, Pennsylvania, Standard Oil of N. J., and Union Carbide.

Bond Trading Narrow

With the exception of a few cases of individual strength and weakness, the bond market followed a narrow path today with the main trend mixed.

Columbia Gas & Electric loans were again on the offered side following Friday's decline in the wake of the Government's anti-trust suit against the corporation. The 5s of May, 1952, lost nearly two points toward the close, the 5s maturing in April of 1952 dropped more than three, and the 5s of 1961 gave up nearly two. Other utility loans were little affected. Turnover in the issues was moderate.

Warren Bros. 6s, a strong spot on Friday, rose another 4 points on reports the Cuban Government might take action looking toward a settlement of the company's claims for paving work done in the island republic.

Union Steel Works 6½s rose around 4 points on light demand. Other bonds moderately higher included Baltimore & Ohio convertible 4½s, Santa Fe 4s, and International Paper 5s.

Standing still or losing some ground were Studebaker 6s, New York Central 5s, and Illinois Central 4¾s. U. S. Governments were only slightly changed, mostly down.

Foreign dollar loans were featured by renewed demand for most of the German Government and private obligations but the supply was sufficient to keep advances within modest fractions.

Wheat Prices Lower In Chicago Market

CHICAGO, Nov. 5 (AP)—Wheat prices slipped backward almost a cent a bushel early today as a result largely of the disappointing response at Liverpool to the upturn in this market yesterday.

Liverpool quotations were due ¼ to ½ higher on the basis of action this side of the Atlantic Friday. However, the English market closed ¼-⅜ lower after being as much as ¼ cent off at one stagefi Pressing of wheat for sale was a factor abroad.

Opening ¼-¾ lower, Dec. 64-63¾, May 65¾-⅝, Chicago wheat then steadied. Corn started ⅛ off to ⅛ up, Dec. 45¼-⅜, May 48⅞.

Business Personals

George O. Everett, assistant vice-president of the First Citizens Bank and Trust Company of Utica, N. Y., has been chosen president of the Financial Advertisers Association of America. Mr. Everett, who has been the first vice-president, succeeds William H. Neal of Winston-Salem, N. C., who automatically became a director.

J. D. Pell, head of the Angle Silk Mills, Rocky Mount, Va., has been elected a director of the National Rayon Weavers' Association, Inc.

Arthur N. Bloch has been admitted to general partnership in New York Stock Exchange firm of Cowen & Co. For the last five years Mr. Bloch was in the syndicate and trading department of Speyer & Co. with which firm he had been associated since 1924. He is a member of the Bond Club of New York, and President of the Corporation Bond Traders Club of New York.

Burr & Company, Inc., investment bankers, announced the association with them of Clarence O. Martin, as manager of the municipal department of their Boston office. Mr. Martin was formerly municipal bond trader in the Boston office of C. F. Childs & Co and has been active in the investment field for more than 17 years.

Paul Hellman, treasurer of B. Blumenthal & Co., Inc., manufacturers, importers and exporters of buttons and buckles, has been elected president of the corporation, succeeding the late Monroe Newberger.

E. L. Saberson, general sales manager of the Masonite Corporation, has been elected vice-president in charge of merchandising, the company announced.

The board of directors of the Baldwin Locomotive Works has elected Harry L. Prevert a member of the board and of the executive committee to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of George H. Houston. Mr. Prevert is president of the Midvale Company.

Laird, Bissell & Meeds, members of the New York Stock Exchange, have announced the admission as partners to their firm of Messrs. Louis L. Allen, Clinton T. Revere and P. Lyndon Dodge, formerly partners of Munds, Winslow & Potter. Offices will be maintained in New York City, Wilmington, Delaware, and Philadelphia, Pa.

1938 High	1938 Low	Stocks & Div'ds In Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
67½	36¼	Abbott Lab (1.60a)	4	67½	67½	67½	Nov 2
123¾	119¾	Abbott Lab pf (4½)	1	123¾	123¾	123¾	Oct 31
32	28	Acme Stl (1)	1	44½	44½	44½	Nov 1
13¾	6¼	Adams Exp (.10e)	1	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞	
24	14½	Adams Millis (1¾e)	1	22½	22½	22½	Nov 4
30	18⅝	Addressog (1.60)	2	29½	29	29	— ½
67¼	40	Air Reduction (1a)	4	64	63¾	63¾	+ ⅜
1⅝	⅝	Air-Way El Appl	1	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	Nov 3
13⅜	8¾	Alaska Juneau (.80a)	30	9½	9⅜	9⅜	
1⅛	⅛	Alleghany Corp	3	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
17⅜	5½	Alleghany-pf xw	7	12½	12½	12½	— ¼
17⅞	6¼	Alleghany pf $30 ww	5	15	14⅞	15	+ ⅛
17¼	5	Alleghany pf $40 ww	9	13	12	13	Nov 4
18¼	7¾	Alleghany pr pf	6	18¼	17	18¼	Nov 4
24⅝	14⅝	Allegheny-Lud Steel	9	24½	23¾	24	+ ¼
14¼	4½	Allen Industries	3	12½	12½	12½	
197	124	Al Chem & Dye (6)	2	186	186	186	-- ⅜
12¾	7	Allied Kid (½)	1	12	12	12	Nov 3
14⅞	8¾	Allied Mills (1½e)	2	12½	12½	12½	— ¼
13½	4½	Allied Strs	11	12½	12⅜	12⅜	— ⅛
70½	38	Allied St pf (5)	3	68	67½	68	
58¾	34¼	Allis Ch Mfg (1½)	8	51¼	50	50	— ¾
20	11¼	Alpha P Cem (1)	1	18½	18¼	18½	Nov 4
3⅜	1¼	Amal Leather	5	3	2⅞	2⅞	Nov 4
24	10	Amal Leather pf	1	22½	22½	22½	Nov 2
78	55	Amerada Corp (2)	7	68½	67¾	68¼	Nov 4
28½	23	Am Ag Ch Del	1	24	24	24	+ ⅝
23½	10	Am Bank N (.70e)	10	20½	20	20	Nov 4
14⅜	6¾	Am Bosch	3	7⅜	7	7⅜	+ ⅜
46	23¾	Am Brake Sh (¾e)	7	46¼	46	46¼	+ ¼
106½	70¾	Am Can (4)	6	100⅜	100	100	—1
176½	160¼	Am Can pf (7)	1	176	176	176	+ ¾
32¼	12⅝	Am Car & Fdy	10	30½	30	30½	+ ⅝
53	27	Am Cr&F pf (2½e)	2	51¾	51¾	51¾	— ½
23⅜	9¼	Am Ch&Chle (.55e)	15	22½	21⅝	22	
110¾	88½	Am Ch&Cab pf (5)	1	110¾	110¾	110¾	Oct 21
125	88½	Am Chicle (4a)	2	123	122	122	Nov 4
9¾	4½	Am Colortype	2	8½	8½	8½	Nov 4
14⅞	4	Am Coml Alco	12	14	13⅜	13¾	Nov 4
16⅞	8¼	Am Crystal Sug	3	11½	11½	11½	Nov 2
6⅜	2½	Am Encaus Tiling	5	5⅜	5¼	5¼	Nov 4
6⅞	4	Am European	2	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	Nov 2
5¼	2¼	Am & For Pow	6	4¼	4¼	4¼	+ ⅛
20⅞	10	Am & F P $6 pf	1	15	15	15	— ⅝
25¼	13½	Am & F P $7 pf	2	18¾	18½	18½	Nov 4
12⅝	5½	Am & F P 2 pf	2	9¾	9¾	9¾	— ⅜
14½	9	Am Hawaii SS (1)	1	13¾	13¾	13¾	+ ⅛
53⅜	2	Am Hide & Leather	6	5½	5	5½	
34	12	Am Hi & L pf	6	33⅝	33¼	33¼	Nov 4
44	30¾	Am Home Pr (2.40)	1	43½	43½	43½	+ ⅜
2¼	1¼	Am Ice	6	1½	1½	1½	— ⅛
20¼	13¾	Am Ice pf (1¼e)	3	15½	15¼	15¼	Nov 4
8¾	4⅛	Am International	1	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	Nov 4
27½	12⅜	Am Locomotive	5	26½	26½	26½	+ ½
74½	44	Am Locomot pf	1	73	73	73	Nov 4
17⅜	10	Am M & Fdy (.80)	5	14⅛	14	14	Nov 4
5¼	2⅜	Am M & Met	1	4	4	4	Nov 4
45	23	Am Metal (¾e)	3	41¾	41½	41¾	+ 1⅛
120	99½	Am Met 6% pf (6)	1	120	120	120	Oct 25
7½	3¼	Am Pow & Lt	10	6¾	6½	6¾	+ ¼
47½	19	Am P & L $6pf (3k)	1	43	43	43	
41¼	16½	Am P&L $5pf(2½k)	5	37⅝	37½	37⅝	Nov 4
19⅛	9	Am Rad & St S	16	17⅜	17⅜	17½	
22⅞	13⅛	Am Roll Mill	8	20¼	20	20⅛	+ ⅛
80⅜	58	Am Roll M pf	1	70½	70½	70½	Nov 4
20⅞	14⅞	Am S Razor (1.60)	12	16	15⅞	16	+ ½
22	7⅛	Am Seating	38	22	20¼	22	Nov 4
58⅛	28⅛	Am Smelt&R (2¼e)	10	54	53½	54	+1
137	103	Am Smelt&R pf (7)	1	135	135	135	—1
61	45¾	Am Snuff Co (3a)	2	60	60	60	Nov 4
35⅞	15⅜	Am Stl Fdrs	5	34½	34⅛	34⅜	
11⅞	6¼	Am Stores	1	8⅞	8⅝	8⅞	
19	12	Am Stove (.20e)	1	16	18	18	Oct 20
31	20	Am Sugar Ref	3	25¾	25⅜	25⅜	— ⅜
117⅛	99½	Am Sugar pf (7)	1	104	104	104	Nov 3
20½	12⅞	Am Sumat Tob(1a)	1	19½	19½	19½	—1
149¾	111	Am Tel & Tel (9)	3	147¾	147⅝	147¾	+ ½
88¼	58	Am Tobacco (5)	5	87¾	87	87¾	—1¼
91⅜	58¾	Am Tob B (5)	9	89¾	89½	89½	— ¼
150½	130	Am Tob pf (6)	1	150	150	150	Nov 4
8½	3⅞	Am Type Fdrs	1	7¾	7¾	7¾	
15¾	6	Am Wat Wks	11	14¼	14⅛	14¼	
91	68	Am W W 1 pf (6)	3	89	88	89	Nov 1
7⅜	3¼	Am Woolen	2	6¾	6½	6½	Nov 4
43	23⅜	Am Woolen pf	6	40¾	40	40	Nov 4
9⅝	4⅜	Am Zinc L&S	5	8⅝	8½	8⅝	+ ⅛
43	25	Am Zinc pr pf	1	41¼	41¼	41¼	Nov 1
42½	21	Anaconda	118	37	35⅞	36¾	+ ¾
64¾	29	Anacon W & C	2	63	63	63	Nov 4
21⅞	10¾	Anchor H Gl (.30e)	5	20¼	19½	19½	Nov 4
20½	10	Andes Copper	3	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	Nov 4
4½	2	A P W Paper	1	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	Nov 3
31½	20	Arch-Dan-M (1e)	3	29	28½	29	Nov 4
42½	28	Bristol-Myers (2.40)	9	42½	42	42½	Nov 4
2¾	1⅛	Bklyn & Q Trans	1	2¼	2¼	2¼	+ ⅛
10⅜	3⅝	Bklyn & Q Trans pf	1	9	9	9	— ⅜
13½	5¾	Bklyn-Man Tr	29	12½	12	12	— ½
37	16¾	Bklyn Man Tr pf	1	34	34	34	Nov 4
23⅜	10⅛	Bklyn Un Gas	3	19¼	18¾	19¼	+ ½
41	27⅜	Brown Shoe (1¼e)	1	33½	33½	33½	Nov 2
14½	5½	Brunswick-Bal (½e)	6	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	Nov 4
13⅛	5⅞	Bucyrus-Erie	1	12	12	12	
6¾	3¼	Budd Mfg	11	6	5¾	5⅞	
5¾	3	Budd Wheel	1	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	+ ¼
25	13¼	Bullard Co	1	23	23	23	— ½
39	15½	Bulova Watch (3e)	1	34½	34½	34½	+ ½
16⅜	6¾	Burling Mills (1)	4	14⅞	14⅜	14⅞	
22¾	14½	Burr Add Mach (½e)	1	18⅜	18⅜	18⅜	+ ½
3½	1½	Bush Terminal	6	2½	2¼	2¼	Nov 3
11	4½	Bush Term 7% deb	1	8	8	8	Nov 4
10	8¼	Butler Bros	1	8¾	8¾	8¾	+ ⅛
24	16⅛	Butler Bros pf (1½)	1	22	22	22	
6	2⅜	Butte Cop & Zinc	4	3⅞	3¾	3¾	Nov 4
14⅜	6	Byers (A M) Co	2	13¾	13¾	13¾	Nov 4
22	13	Byron Jackson (1¼e)	1	16¾	16¾	16¾	

C

24½	15½	Calif Packing (1¼a)	2	22	21½	22	+ ¼
51	45	Calif Pack pf (2½)	1	49	49	49	Aug30
2½	1	Callahan Z-Lead	7	2¼	2½	2½	+ ⅛
19¾	8¼	Calumet & Hec	6	8¾	8½	8¾	+ ⅛
20½	8⅝	Campbell Wyant	1	18½	18½	18½	— ½
21½	12¼	Can Dry G Ale (¾e)	1	17¼	17¼	17¼	+ ⅛
8½	5	Canad Pacific	24	6⅞	6⅝	6¾	+ ⅛
42	21	Cannon Mills (1½e)	3	35¾	35¾	35¾	Nov 3
8¾	4½	Capital Ad A	1	8	8	8	
19¾	12⅜	Carpenter (4) (.30e)	1	18½	18½	18½	+ ⅛
4½	2½	Carrier&xGen (.15e)	3	3¾	3¾	3¾	Nov 4
23¾	12⅛	Barber Asphalt	10	21¼	20⅞	21	— ⅛
14	5	Barker Bros	1	13	13	13	Nov 4
21¾	10½	Barnsdall Oil (1)	3	17⅞	17⅝	17⅞	+ ⅛
20	9	Bayuk Cigar (.56¼e)	1	19¼	19¼	19¼	— ⅛
19¼	11⅜	Beatrice Cream (1a)	1	17¾	17¼	17¾	Nov 2
102	90½	BeatCream pf ww(5)	1	100	100	100	Oct 31
115½	94½	Beech-Nut Pack (4a)	1	113½	113½	113½	+ ¼
9	5¾	Belding-Hem (¾e)	1	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	
33	15¼	Belg N R pf (3.30e)	1	21¼	21¼	21¼	Nov 4
25⅝	8⅜	Bendix Aviation	6	23	22⅜	22⅜	
19	15¼	Benef Ind Ln (1¼e)	1	18⅞	18⅞	18⅞	
54½	36½	Best & Co (2.33½e)	3	51½	51½	51½	— ½
69½	39¾	Beth Steel	20	68¾	68	68¼	+ ⅛
18	12¾	Beth Steel 5% pf (1)	2	17⅜	17⅜	17⅜	Nov 4
110½	75	Beth Steel 7% pf (7)	3	108⅞	108⅞	108⅞	+ ⅛
29¾	17½	Bigelow-Sanford	4	28½	28	28¼	+ ¾
23½	9¾	Black & Decker (¾e)	4	23½	23¼	23¼	Nov 4
19¼	10½	Blaw-Knox	1	17⅜	17⅜	17⅜	+ ⅛
35½	19	Boeing Airplane	2	28¾	28	28	— ½
30½	15⅜	Bohn Al & Brass	1	28¼	28¼	28¼	— ¼
14¼	9	Bond Stores	3	12¼	12¼	12¼	Nov 2
19¾	15	Borden Co (1e)	16	17½	17½	17⅜	+ ⅛
36⅞	16½	Borg-Warner	8	32½	32¼	32¼	— ⅜
4¾	2	Boston & Maine	1	3¼	3¼	3¼	Nov 4
28	14	Bower Roll Bear	17	26½	25½	26½	Nov 3
8⅜	4	Brewing Corp (¾e)	2	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	+ ⅛
13½	5¾	Bridgeport Brass	54	13⅜	13½	13⅜	+ ⅛
17⅜	12¼	Briggs Mfg (½e)	10	14⅝	14⅜	14½	+ ⅛
40¼	20	Briggs & Strat(2¼e)	1	38	38	38	Nov 1
42½	28	Bristol-Myers (2.40)	9	42½	42	42½	Nov 4
2¾	1⅛	Bklyn & Q Trans	1	2¼	2¼	2¼	+ ⅛
10⅜	3⅝	Bklyn & Q Trans pf	1	9	9	9	— ⅜
13½	5¾	Bklyn-Man Tr	29	12½	12	12	— ½
37	16¾	Bklyn Man Tr pf	1	34	34	34	Nov 4
23⅜	10⅛	Bklyn Un Gas	3	19¼	18¾	19¼	+ ½
41	27⅜	Brown Shoe (1¼e)	1	33½	33½	33½	Nov 2
14½	5½	Brunswick-Bal (½e)	6	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	Nov 4
13⅛	5⅞	Bucyrus-Erie	1	12	12	12	
6¾	3¼	Budd Mfg	11	6	5¾	5⅞	
5¾	3	Budd Wheel	1	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	+ ¼
25	13¼	Bullard Co	1	23	23	23	— ½
39	15½	Bulova Watch (3e)	1	34½	34½	34½	+ ½
16⅜	6¾	Burling Mills (1)	4	14⅞	14⅜	14⅞	
22¾	14½	Burr Add Mach (½e)	1	18⅜	18⅜	18⅜	+ ½
3½	1½	Bush Terminal	6	2½	2¼	2¼	Nov 3
11	4½	Bush Term 7% deb	1	8	8	8	Nov 4
10	8¼	Butler Bros	1	8¾	8¾	8¾	+ ⅛
24	16⅛	Butler Bros pf (1½)	1	22	22	22	
6	2⅜	Butte Cop & Zinc	4	3⅞	3¾	3¾	Nov 4
14⅜	6	Byers (A M) Co	2	13¾	13¾	13¾	Nov 4
22	13	Byron Jackson (1¼e)	1	16¾	16¾	16¾	

C

24½	15½	Calif Packing (1¼a)	2	22	21½	22	+ ¼
51	45	Calif Pack pf (2½)	1	49	49	49	Aug30
2½	1	Callahan Z-Lead	7	2¼	2½	2½	+ ⅛
19¾	8¼	Calumet & Hec	6	8¾	8½	8¾	+ ⅛
20½	8⅝	Campbell Wyant	1	18½	18½	18½	— ½
21½	12¼	Can Dry G Ale (¾e)	1	17¼	17¼	17¼	+ ⅛
8½	5	Canad Pacific	24	6⅞	6⅝	6¾	+ ⅛
42	21	Cannon Mills (1½e)	3	35¾	35¾	35¾	Nov 3
8¾	4½	Capital Ad A	1	8	8	8	
19¾	12⅜	Carpenter (4) (.30e)	1	18½	18½	18½	+ ⅛
4½	2½	Carrier&xGen (.15e)	3	3¾	3¾	3¾	Nov 4
23¾	12⅛	Barber Asphalt	10	21¼	20⅞	21	— ⅛
14	5	Barker Bros	1	13	13	13	Nov 4
21¾	10½	Barnsdall Oil (1)	3	17⅞	17⅝	17⅞	+ ⅛
20	9	Bayuk Cigar (.56¼e)	1	19¼	19¼	19¼	— ⅛
19¼	11⅜	Beatrice Cream (1a)	1	17¾	17¼	17¾	Nov 2
102	90½	BeatCream pf ww(5)	1	100	100	100	Oct 31
115½	94½	Beech-Nut Pack (4a)	1	113½	113½	113½	+ ¼
9	5¾	Belding-Hem (¾e)	1	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	
33	15¼	Belg N R pf (3.30e)	1	21¼	21¼	21¼	Nov 4
25⅝	8⅜	Bendix Aviation	6	23	22⅜	22⅜	
19	15¼	Benef Ind Ln (1¼e)	1	18⅞	18⅞	18⅞	
54½	36½	Best & Co (2.33½e)	3	51½	51½	51½	— ½
69½	39¾	Beth Steel	20	68¾	68	68¼	+ ⅛
18	12¾	Beth Steel 5% pf (1)	2	17⅜	17⅜	17⅜	Nov 4
110½	75	Beth Steel 7% pf (7)	3	108⅞	108⅞	108⅞	+ ⅛
29¾	17½	Bigelow-Sanford	4	28½	28	28¼	+ ¾
23½	9¾	Black & Decker (¾e)	4	23½	23¼	23¼	Nov 4
19¼	10½	Blaw-Knox	1	17⅜	17⅜	17⅜	+ ⅛
35½	19	Boeing Airplane	2	28¾	28	28	— ½
30½	15⅜	Bohn Al & Brass	1	28¼	28¼	28¼	— ¼
14¼	9	Bond Stores	3	12¼	12¼	12¼	Nov 2
19¾	15	Borden Co (1e)	16	17½	17½	17⅜	+ ⅛
36⅞	16½	Borg-Warner	8	32½	32¼	32¼	— ⅜
4¾	2	Boston & Maine	1	3¼	3¼	3¼	Nov 4
28	14	Bower Roll Bear	17	26½	25½	26½	Nov 3
8⅜	4	Brewing Corp (¾e)	2	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	+ ⅛
13½	5¾	Bridgeport Brass	54	13⅜	13½	13⅜	+ ⅛
17⅜	12¼	Briggs Mfg (½e)	10	14⅝	14⅜	14½	+ ⅛
40¼	20	Briggs & Strat(2¼e)	1	38	38	38	Nov 1
42½	28	Bristol-Myers (2.40)	9	42½	42	42½	Nov 4
2¾	1⅛	Bklyn & Q Trans	1	2¼	2¼	2¼	+ ⅛
10⅜	3⅝	Bklyn & Q Trans pf	1	9	9	9	— ⅜
13½	5¾	Bklyn-Man Tr	29	12½	12	12	— ½
37	16¾	Bklyn Man Tr pf	1	34	34	34	Nov 4
23⅜	10⅛	Bklyn Un Gas	3	19¼	18¾	19¼	+ ½
41	27⅜	Brown Shoe (1¼e)	1	33½	33½	33½	Nov 2
14½	5½	Brunswick-Bal (½e)	6	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	Nov 4
13⅛	5⅞	Bucyrus-Erie	1	12	12	12	
6¾	3¼	Budd Mfg	11	6	5¾	5⅞	
5¾	3	Budd Wheel	1	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	+ ¼
25	13¼	Bullard Co	1	23	23	23	— ½
39	15½	Bulova Watch (3e)	1	34½	34½	34½	+ ½
16⅜	6¾	Burling Mills (1)	4	14⅞	14⅜	14⅞	
22¾	14½	Burr Add Mach (½e)	1	18⅜	18⅜	18⅜	+ ½
3½	1½	Bush Terminal	6	2½	2¼	2¼	Nov 3
11	4½	Bush Term 7% deb	1	8	8	8	Nov 4
10	8¼	Butler Bros	1	8¾	8¾	8¾	+ ⅛
24	16⅛	Butler Bros pf (1½)	1	22	22	22	
6	2⅜	Butte Cop & Zinc	4	3⅞	3¾	3¾	Nov 4
14⅜	6	Byers (A M) Co	2	13¾	13¾	13¾	Nov 4
22	13	Byron Jackson (1¼e)	1	16¾	16¾	16¾	

C

24½	15½	Calif Packing (1¼a)	2	22	21½	22	+ ¼
51	45	Calif Pack pf (2½)	1	49	49	49	Aug30
2½	1	Callahan Z-Lead	7	2¼	2½	2½	+ ⅛
19¾	8¼	Calumet & Hec	6	8¾	8½	8¾	+ ⅛
20½	8⅝	Campbell Wyant	1	18½	18½	18½	— ½
21½	12¼	Can Dry G Ale (¾e)	1	17¼	17¼	17¼	+ ⅛
8½	5	Canad Pacific	24	6⅞	6⅝	6¾	+ ⅛
42	21	Cannon Mills (1½e)	3	35¾	35¾	35¾	Nov 3
8¾	4½	Capital Ad A	1	8	8	8	
19¾	12⅜	Carpenter (4) (.30e)	1	18½	18½	18½	+ ⅛
4½	2½	Carrier&xGen (.15e)	3	3¾	3¾	3¾	Nov 4
23¾	12⅛	Barber Asphalt	10	21¼	20⅞	21	— ⅛
14	5	Barker Bros	1	13	13	13	Nov 4
21¾	10½	Barnsdall Oil (1)	3	17⅞	17⅝	17⅞	+ ⅛
20	9	Bayuk Cigar (.56¼e)	1	19¼	19¼	19¼	— ⅛
19¼	11⅜	Beatrice Cream (1a)	1	17¾	17¼	17¾	Nov 2
102	90½	BeatCream pf ww(5)	1	100	100	100	Oct 31
115½	94½	Beech-Nut Pack (4a)	1	113½	113½	113½	+ ¼
9	5¾	Belding-Hem (¾e)	1	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	
33	15¼	Belg N R pf (3.30e)	1	21¼	21¼	21¼	Nov 4
25⅝	8⅜	Bendix Aviation	6	23	22⅜	22⅜	
19	15¼	Benef Ind Ln (1¼e)	1	18⅞	18⅞	18⅞	
54½	36½	Best & Co (2.33½e)	3	51½	51½	51½	— ½
69½	39¾	Beth Steel	20	68¾	68	68¼	+ ⅛
18	12¾	Beth Steel 5% pf (1)	2	17⅜	17⅜	17⅜	Nov 4
110½	75	Beth Steel 7% pf (7)	3	108⅞	108⅞	108⅞	+ ⅛
29¾	17½	Bigelow-Sanford	4	28½	28	28¼	+ ¾
23½	9¾	Black & Decker (¾e)	4	23½	23¼	23¼	Nov 4
19¼	10½	Blaw-Knox	1	17⅜	17⅜	17⅜	+ ⅛
35½	19	Boeing Airplane	2	28¾	28	28	— ½
30½	15⅜	Bohn Al & Brass	1	28¼	28¼	28¼	— ¼
14¼	9	Bond Stores	3	12¼	12¼	12¼	Nov 2
19¾	15	Borden Co (1e)	16	17½	17½	17⅜	+ ⅛
36⅞	16½	Borg-Warner	8	32½	32¼	32¼	— ⅜
4¾	2	Boston & Maine	1	3¼	3¼	3¼	Nov 4
28	14	Bower Roll Bear	17	26½	25½	26½	Nov

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Federal and Corporate Bond Quotations—Closing Curb Prices

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Retail Business Volume Held Back By Indian Summer

NEW YORK (AP)—Retail trade in many sections of the nation was adversely affected during the past week by lingering Indian Summer, said Dun & Bradstreet in their weekly business survey.

The review added, however, "there was evidence that the public was in a better mood for buying than in many months.

"Although the total volume of trade showed a small increase over the preceding week, comparisons with last year were less rather than more favorable.

"Against the 1937 week, which included heavy election day sales totals, retail volume was estimated to be off 6 to 18 per cent.

"Receipts of motion-picture houses, restaurants, and florists—always good barometers of consumer sentiment—were rising steadily, and in many instances compared favorably with last year. Wearing apparel and accessories continued to move slowly except in the few centers which had settled down to winter weather, but housefurnishings were making sizable gains in all lines. Advance orders on new model automobiles were still so heavy that, even with the recent sharp jump in production schedules, manufacturers were unable to fill orders promptly.

"In the Middle West, the decrease for the year was unchanged at 4 to 12 per cent, although sales were approximately 2 per cent ahead of the previous week. Stores in the South showed some of the best year-to-year comparisons in the country, the decline from last year averaging 2 to 10 per cent. With temperatures still militating against heavy turnover in apparel lines, Southwest trade was under 1937 by 6 to 13 per cent. In the Northwest, the decrease ranged between 10 and 14 per cent. Conclusion of the prolonged strike of retail clerks removed the last barrier to normal trade activity on the Pacific Coast, and pent-up demand narrowed the drop from last year to 2 to 10 per cent, several stores reporting the best sales in months.

"Turnover in wholesale markets was brisk during the week, despite limited calls for the replacement of seasonal merchandise. Price increases in some lines and rumors of increases in others were a stimulating factor for forward purchasing.

"Another was the growing conviction of retailers that Christmas sales would compare favorably with last year.

"Actual commitments at wholesale were still lagging 3 to 15 per cent behind last year, but wholesalers noted that fewer buyers were limiting themselves only to nearby requirements and that orders for future delivery were comprising a greater proportion of total sales than in many months.

"Preparations for election day promotions brought in numerous rush requests for apparel and accessories."

CEA Bars Gongoll Firm From Trading

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Commodity Exchange Administration has issued an order denying trading privileges on all futures contract commodity markets to S. W. Gongoll of Minneapolis and eight affiliated companies.

The order, signed by Acting Secretary of Agriculture Harry L. Brown, charged the trading concerns with violation of the commodity exchange act.

The affiliated companies, which were said to have been controlled by S. W. Gongoll, were:

S. W. Gongoll & Co., the Unit Plan Trading Company, General Equities, Inc., Financial Distributors, Inc., Financial Associates of Minnesota, Inc., Financial Associates of Florida, Inc., Financial Associates of South Dakota, Inc., and Financial Associates of Illinois, Inc.

The order said the concerns had operated as futures commission merchants without registering with the CEA and without segregating the funds of customers as required by law. It also charged they had failed to keep proper books and their records, as well as to make reports of their trading operations.

The CEA said S. W. Gongoll was now under indictment in Hennepin County, Minnesota on charges growing out of his marketing operations.

Market Opinions

Hornblower & Weeks, New York—The prospects for a sustained resumption of the uptrend are more or less dependent upon their ability to do so by way of concluding the current intermediate upswing with a move into new high territory rather than in the form of the extended sidewise movement which has been in effect since Oct. 13.

E. A. Pierce & Co., New York—Market attention was directed Thursday almost exclusively toward the rail group, which closed at a new high level for the recovery. We consider this accomplishment important as a forecast for further progress by the market as a whole. Furthermore, it indicates that buying in the rail group, so soon after the rail wage decision, is primarily based on the prospects for revival in the heavy industries.

Paine, Webber & Co., New York—An additional spurt of about one point per share would bring the Dow-Jones industrial average to a new high close for the bull market. A move of that size now should be easy, in view of the favorable news background and election.

Utility Plans Refunding

ST. LOUIS, Mo.—Union Electric Light & Power Co. of Missouri has applied to Missouri Public Service Commission for authority to issue $13,000,000 no par $5 preferrred stock to refinance presently outstanding $9,000,000 of 7 per cent and $4,000,000 of 6 per cent preferred stock. It is understood that Dillon, Read & Co., will be underwriters.

New York Bonds

Quotations to 11:30

United States Government Bonds

(Dollars and Thirty-seconds)

Treasury

Sales in $1000		High	Low	11:50
10	3⅜s '43-'40 June	106.16	106.16	106.16
1	3¼s '45-'43	109.23	109.23	109.23
1	3¼s '56-'46	113.7	113.7	113.7
1	4¼s '52-'47	118.28	118.28	118.28
50	2½s '48	104.30	104.30	104.30
29	2½s '53-'49	102.12	102.8	102.8
63	2½s '52-'50	102.13	102.10	102.10
1	3s '55-'51	108.30	108.30	106.30
2	2¾s '59-'56	103.10	103.10	103.10
7	2¾s '63-'58	102.21	102.19	102.19

Federal Farm Mortgage

5	3s '47-'42	106	105.29	106
1	3¼ '64-'44	107.7	107.7	107.7
3	3s '49-'44	106.16	106.16	106.16

Home Owners' Loan

1	2¾s '49-'39	102.17	102.17	102.17
2	3s '52-'44	106.16	106.16	106.16

Corporation Bonds

Sales in $1000		High	Low	11:50
17	Adams Exp 4s '48	100¼	100	100⅛
2	Adams Exp 4½ '46 st	105⅛	105⅛	105⅛
6	Alleghany 5s '50 st	37⅝	37¾	37¾
7	Allis Chaml 4s '52	112	111⅞	111⅞
4	Am & For P 5s 2030	53¾	53	53
1	Am Int 5½s '49	100½	100½	100½
8	Am T & T 5½s '43	112⅞	112⅝	112¾
3	Am T & T 3¼s '66	104¾	104¾	104¾
5	Am T & T 3¼s '61	105	104⅞	105
1	Am T Fdr cv '50	107	107	107
9	Anacon Cop 4½s '50	105⅝	105⅝	105⅝
2	Ang C Nitra deb '67	32¼	32¼	32¼
2	Ann Arbor 4s '95	35¼	35¼	35¼
3	Arm Del 4s '57	98	98	98
21	Arm Del 4s '55	98	97⅞	97⅞
9	AT&SF 4s '95	106⅜	106¼	106¼
4	AT&SF aj 4s '95 st	90¾	90¼	90¼
1	AT&SF cv 4½s '48	101	101	101
1	AT&SFPXM 4s '65	100	100	100
6	A C Line 5s '45	81	81	81
1	Atl & Dan 2d 4s '48	30½	30½	30½
7	B&O rfg 6s '95	21½	21¼	21½
14	B&O rfg 5s '95	20½	20⅜	20⅜
1	B&O 5s '96 P	20½	20½	20½
2	B&O 5s 2000 D	20¼	20⅛	20⅛
16	B&O cv 4½s '60	15⅜	15⅜	15⅝
2	B&O 4s '48	48	48	48
17	B&O4sPLE&WV '41	40	40	40
10	B&O 5s SW '50	34	34	34
3	B&O 4s TC '59	35⅞	35½	35½
6	Bell TPa 5s '48 B	118½	118½	118½
1	Bell Tel 4¼s '60	105¾	105¾	105¾
9	Beth Stl 3¾s '66	100	99⅞	100
10	Beth Stl 3½s '52	98⅝	98½	98½
5	Boston & Me 5s '55	30¾	30¾	30¾
41	Bkly Man Tr 4½s '68	71½	70½	71½
1	Bkly QnC&SBCN 5s '41	35⅜	35⅛	35⅛
3	Bkly Un El 1st 5s '50	81	81	81
1	Bkly Un Gas 6s '47	105½	105½	105½
5	Bkly U Gas 5s '45	106⅜	106⅜	106⅜
4	Bkly U Gas 5s '57 B	97⅜	97⅜	97⅜
6	Buf R&P 4½s '57	28½	28½	28½
2	Buf R&P 4½s '57 reg	26½	26½	26½
2	Bur CR&Nn 5s '34	7½	7½	7½
5	Bush Term 5s '55	44	43½	43½
1	CanNat5s '69 Jly	115¾	115¾	115¾
3	CanPac 5s '44	112	112	112
1	CanPac 5s '54	98⅝	98⅝	98⅝
5	CanPac 4½s '46	96½	96⅜	96⅜
2	CanPac 4½s '60	93⅝	93⅝	93⅝
5	CanPac 4s perp	81¾	81⅝	81⅝
1	Celotex 4½s '47 ww	92¾	92¾	92¾
7	Cen of Ga 5s '59 C	6	6	6
2	CenNewEng 4s '61	29	29	29
12	CenPac 5s '60	57⅞	57½	57⅝
1	C&I 3½s '96D	97	97	97
1	C&O rfg 3½s '96E	96¾	96¾	96¾
1	CB&Q rfg 5s '71A	93½	93½	93½
3	CB&Q 4½s '77	90½	90	90½
8	CB&Q gen 4s '58	98¾	98½	98½
1	CB&Q 3½s Ill '49	99⅜	99⅜	99⅜
1	Chi&E Ill 5s '51	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜
1	ChiGtWest 4s '59	21⅜	21⅜	21⅜
1	Chi Ind 6s '47	16½	16½	16½
1	CMSP&Pac 5s '75	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜
111	CMSP aj 5s 2000	3¼	3¼	3½
1	Chi&NW 6½s '36	18½	18½	18½
1	Chi&NW rfg 5s 2037	10½	10½	10½
1	Chi & NY 4½s '87	16½	16½	16½
14	Chi&NW cv 4¾s '49	6	5⅝	5⅞
1	Chi&NW 4½s 2037	9¾	9¾	9¾
1	Chi&NW 3½s '87	15	15	15
1	Chi Ry 5s '27	42	42	42
1	CRI&P 4½s '52A	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝
5	CRI&P cv 4½s '60	3¾	3⅝	3⅝
5	CRI&P rfg 4s '34	8¼	8¼	8¼
13	CTH&SE inc 5s '60	52	50¾	50¾
1	Ch Un Sta 3¾s '63	105½	105½	105½
9	Ch&W Ind 4¼s '62	89⅝	89⅝	89⅝
3	Ch&W Ind 4s '52	89⅜	89	89⅜
2	CinUnTerm 5s '57 C	108	108	108
1	CCC&StL gen 4s '93	71⅞	71⅞	71⅞
1	Clev Cl Iron 4¾s '50	106½	106½	106½
7	ClevTnTerm 5s '72	78¾	78¼	78¼
3	ClevUnTerms1¾s'77C	73¾	73½	73¾
1	Colmbia G 5s '52 Ap	93	93	93
15	Colmbia G 5s '52 May	94	94	94
10	Colmbia G 5s 1961	93⅝	92	92
8	Comwlth Ed 3½s '68	106½	106½	106½
21	Comwlth Ed 4s '81	107¾	107¾	107¾
10	Comw Ed cv 3½s '58	107¼	107	107¼
2	Comwlth Ed 3¾s '65	107¾	107⅝	107⅝
7	Com Ecv 3½s '58 new	107¼	107	107¼
3	Con Edis 3½s '48	106⅞	106⅞	106⅞
20	Con Edis 3½s '58	104½	104½	104½
3	Con Edis 3½s '56	104¾	104¾	104¾
4	Con Edis 3¾s '51	103½	103¼	103¼
1	Consol'n Coal 5s '60	54	54	54
1	Consum Pow 3¾s '66	104½	104½	104½
1	Crown-Cork 4s '50	104½	104½	104½
3	Cuba No Ry 5½s '42	34⅜	34⅜	34⅜
23	Del & Hud rfg 4s '43	57	56¼	57
1	D G & E 5s '51	107	107	107
6	D & R G 4s '36	13⅞	13½	13½
2	D & R G W 5s '55 Asd	6¼	6¼	6¾
3	D Moin & FtD4s35ct	3¾	3¾	3¾
1	Det Ed 4½s '61	113	113	113
1	Det Ed 4s '65	110⅞	110⅞	110⅞
1	Duluth SS&A 5s '37	14¾	14¾	14¾
1	Duquesne Lt 3½s '65	110	110	110
5	Elect Auto Lite 4s '52	109	109	109
1	El Paso NatGas4½s51	105¼	105¼	105¼
5	Erie rfg 5s '67	13¾	13¾	13¾
2	Erie rfg 5s '75	13¾	13¾	13¾
5	Erie Gen lien 4s '96	22	22	22
2	Erie & Jer 6s '55	49	49	49
2	Fed L & T 1st 6s '42	101¾	101⅝	102⅜
6	Fed L & T 5s '42	101	101	101
1	Fla E Cst 5s '74	9¼	9¼	9¼
4	Fla E Cst 4½s '59	64	64	64
4	Gen M Accpt 3¼s'51	106	105¾	106
2	Gen Stl Cast 5½s'49	67¾	67¾	67¾
29	Goodrich 4¼s'56	99½	99¼	99⅜
5	Goodrich 6s '45	100	100	100
15	Goodyr T&R 5s'57	103¾	103½	103¾
2	Gt Nor 4s'46 G	95⅞	95⅞	95⅞
1	Gt Nor 4s'46 H	86½	86½	86½
5	Gt Nor 3¾s'67	74	74	74
1	Gulf M & N 5s'50	72½	72½	72½
9	Gulf St Util 4s'66	107⅞	107⅞	107⅞
3	Hudson Coal 5s'62 A	34⅞	34⅞	34⅞
1	Hud & Man rfg 5s'5 7	49	49	49
21	Hud&Man inc 5s'57	13⅝	13⅜	13⅜
4	Ill Cen 4s'53	50½	50½	50½
5	Ill Cen 4¾s'6	47	46¾	46¾
9	IC&StL&NO 5s'63 A	53½	53½	53½
3	Inland Stl 3¾s'61	108	107¾	108
2	Interb R Tr 7s'32	60¼	60¼	60¼
2	Interb R Tr 7s'32 ct	58	58	58
3	Interb R Tr 6s'32	37½	36½	36½
3	Interb R Tr rfg 5s'66	64	63¾	63¾
1	Int. Gt. Nor 1st 6s'52	19¾	19½	19½
1	Int Mer Mar 6s'41	51	51	51
5	Int Paper 6s'55	89¼	89¼	89¼
8	Int Paper 5s'47	96¼	96	96
1	Int T&T 4½s'52	67½	67	67
1	Int T&T 5s '55	70	70	70
11	Iowa Cen rfg 4s '51	4¾	4¼	4¼
3	Jones&L'ghSt4¼s'61	95	95	95
5	KCFtS&Mem 4s '36	32½	32½	32½
3	K C South 5s '50	68½	68	68
10	K C South 3s '50	69¾	69¼	69¼
1	K C Term 4s '60	107¼	107¼	107¼
5	Kinney Co 5½s '41	96½	96½	96½
10	Koppers Co 4s '51	103¼	103¼	103¼
11	Kresge Found 3½s '47	99¾	99½	99½
3	Lac Gas 5½s '53	55¼	55	55¼
2	L S & M S 3½s '97 reg	83	83	83
14	Lautaro Nit inc '75	30½	30¼	30½
1	Leh Val Coal 5s '44	88	88	88
1	Leh Val Coal 5s '74	27¼	27¼	27¼
2	LehValH Term5s'54	44½	44	44½
1	Leh Val 5s 2003 asd	25	25	25
5	Leh Val 4½s 2003	22¼	22¼	22¼
12	Leh Val 4½s 2003asd	22½	21⅝	22⅛
1	Liggett & M 7s '44	129	129	129
4	Liquid Carb 4s '47	110	110	110
4	Long Isl rfg 4s '49	83½	83½	83½
2	Lorillard Co 7s '44	128	128	128
8	Louisln & Ark 5s '69	82¼	82	82
2	Lou&Jeff Bdge 4s '45	104⅝	104⅝	104⅝
1	L&N Pad&M 4s '46	97¼	97¼	97¼
5	Lou&NSo Jt M 4s '52	74½	74½	74½
3	Manati Sug 4½s '60	33¾	33	33
6	Manhat Ry 4s '90	32	31¾	31¾
10	Manhat Ry 4s '90 ct	30	30	30
2	McKes & Rob 5½s '50	104	104	104
2	Mead Corp 6s '45 A	104½	104½	104½
2	Midland RR NJ 5s '40	15½	15½	15½
6	Mil Spart & NW 4s '47	16	16	16
2	M & S L cn 5s '34 ct	8¼	8¼	8¼
5	M & St L 4s '49	3	2¾	3
1	M-K-Tex 5s '62 A	39¾	39¾	39¾
10	Mo Pac 5½s '49	4¾	4¼	4¼
1	Mo Pac 5s '65 A ct	18½	18½	18½
45	Mo Pac 5s '77 F	19½	19¾	19½
26	Mo Pac 5s '81 I	19½	19½	19½
15	Mo Pac 5s '75	5½	5½	5½
1	Mob & O 4½s '77	28¾	28¾	28¾
2	Mo W Pa P S 4½s '60	107⅜	107⅜	107⅜
2	Mo W Pa P S 6s '65	99⅜	99⅜	99⅜
12	Mont Pow 3¾s '66	98¾	98¾	98¾
1	Mor & Esex 5s '55	53½	53½	53½
1	Mt St T & T 3½s '68	104	104	104
22	Nat Daily 3¾s 51ww	104	103⅞	103⅞
1	Nat Dist Pr 4½s 45	106½	106½	106½
1	Nat Gypsum 4½s 50	103⅜	103⅜	103⅜
11	Natl Steel 4s 65	107⅜	107⅜	107⅜
9	New Eng T&T 5s52	124½	124½	124½
6	N O Gt Nor 5s 83	72	72	72
3	N O Pu Sv 5s52A	101¾	101¾	101¾
16	N O Pub Sv 5s55B	101½	101	101½
1	NO TexaM 5½s 54	35½	35½	35½
2	NO TexaM 5s 55 B	34	34	34
10	NYC rfg 5s 2013	62¾	62¾	62¾
12	NYC 4½s 2013 A	57½	57	57½
6	NYC cn 4s 98	67½	67⅜	67½
1	NYC 3½s 52	66	66	66
3	NYC cHR 4s 2013	57½	57½	57¾
3	NYC&HR 3½s 97	83¼	83¼	83¼
3	NYC Lt Sh 3½s 98	61⅜	61⅜	61⅜
10	NY Ch&StL 4½s 78	48½	48½	48½
7	NY Ch&StL 4s 46	71	71	71
9	NY Conn 4½s 53	102¼	103¼	103¼
5	NY Dock Co 4s 51	57	57	57
4	NY Edis 3¼s 65	107½	107½	107½
1	NY Edis 3¼s 66	108	108	108
1	NY G El H&P 4s 49	116½	116½	116½
1	NYNH&H 4½s 67	15	15	15
1	NYNH&H 3½s 56	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝
1	NY O & W gen 4s55	5½	5½	5½
1	NY S&W Term 5s '43	40¼	40¼	40¼
1	NY Tel 3¼s '67	109¼	109¼	109¼
1	NY W&Bost 4½s '40	41½	41½	41½
1	NYL&O Fir 5s '54A	107¾	107¾	107¾
1	Niagara Sh 5½s '50	96	96	96
6	No Am Co 5s '61	106½	106½	106¾
1	No Am Ed 5½s '63	106	106	106

Sales in $1000		High	Low	11:50
1	No Am Ed 5s '69D	104	104	104
10	No Pac 6s 2047	68⅝	68½	68½
3	No Pac 4s '97	84	84	84
4	No Pac 3c 2047	50¾	50¾	50¾
3	No Sta Pw 3½s '67	106	105⅞	105
2	Ohio Ed 4s '67	105¾	105¾	105¾
19	Ohio Ed 4s '65	105¾	105⅝	105¾
12	Ohio Ed 3¾s '72	100¾	100⅝	100¾
8	Ont Pw N Fall 5s '43	113¾	113⅝	113⅝
8	Or-WashRR&N 4s '61	103½	103¼	103½
2	Pac Cst 1st 5s '46	58½	58½	58½
6	Pac G&E 3½s '66	103¾	103¾	103¾
1	Pac T&T 3¼s '66C	106⅞	106⅞	106⅞
1	Panhandle EPL 4s '52	103⅞	103⅞	103⅞
3	Para Pic 6s '55	99	99	99
3	Penn Co 4s '63	96⅜	96⅜	96⅜
23	Pen P&L 4½s '81	104½	104¼	104½
3	Pen RR gen 5s '68	104½	104½	104½
2	Pen RR cn 4½s '60	116	116	116
23	Pen RR gen 4½s '65	96⅛	95¾	96⅛
15	Pen RR 4½sdeb'70	83½	83⅞	83
3	Pen RR gen 4¼s'81	92¾	92¾	92¾
1	Pen RR 4s'48	110	110	110
9	Pen RR 3½s'52	81¼	81	81
1	Peo GL&C Chi 6s'43	116	116	116
1	Pere Marq 5s'56	68½	68½	68½
7	Phelps Dodge 3½s'52	114¾	114½	114½
9	Phila Co 5s'67	98	97½	98
2	Ph Read C&I 5s'73	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜
5	Phillips Pet 3s'48	110⅛	110	110
7	Portl Gen E 4½s'60	62	61¾	61¾
13	Postal Tel&C 5s'53	16½	16½	16½
1	Pressed Stl C 5s'51	84	84	84
1	Prov Term 4s'56	43	43	43
10	Radio Keith 6s '41	77½	77	77
1	Rem Rand 4¼s'56	102⅝	102⅝	102⅝
1	Republic Steel 5½s'54	108½	108½	108½
5	Republic Steel 4½s'61	93	92⅜	93
8	Repub Steel 4½s'56	93¼	93	93¼
1	Rio Gr W clt 4s'49	18	18	18
5	RI Ar&La 4½s'34	11¼	11¼	11¼
1	Safeway Strs 4s'47	104	104	104
1	Saguenay Pow 4¼s'66	104½	104½	104½
5	StLIM&S4sR&G '33	55⅜	55⅜	55⅜
2	St L S F 4½s '78	10⅞	10⅞	10⅞
5	StLSF4½s'78ctf st	9¾	9¾	9¾
5	StLSF&KC StL4½s'41	8¼	8¼	8¼
1	Seab A L cn 6s '45	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝
6	Shell Un 3½s '51	104¼	104¼	104¼
1	Silesian-Am 7s '41	86	86	86
10	Simmons 4s '52	99⅛	99	99
1	Skelly Oil 4s '51	104	104	104
6	Socony Vac Oil3½s'50	106¼	106¼	106¼
3	So Cal Gas 4s '65	110	110	110
1	So Col Pow 6s '47	102	102	102
5	Sou Nat Gas 4½s '51	101	101	101
1	So Pac 4½s '68	54⅝	54⅝	54⅝
9	Sou Pac 4½s '81	54¼	54	54¼
1	So Pac 4½s '69	54½	54½	54½
2	So Pac rfg 4s '55	70½	70½	70½
1	So Pac 4½s Ore '77	59¼	59¼	59¼
13	South Ry 6½s '56	71¼	70¾	70¾
1	South Ry gen 6s '56	68	68	68
1	South Ry cn 5s '94	79¼	79¼	79¼
5	South Ry gen 4s '56	55½	55⅜	55⅜
8	So Ry 4s St L '51	67	66	67
2	S W Bell Tel 3s '68	102⅞	102⅞	102⅞
2	S W Gas & El 4s '60	106¾	106¾	106¾
1	Staley Mfg 4s '46	105½	105½	105½
13	Stand Oil N J 3s '61	104⅛	103¾	103⅞
8	Stand Oil NJ 2¾s '53	102	102	102
25	Studebaker 6s '45	84	83¼	84
2	Swift & Co 3¼s '50	107	107	107
5	Ten El Pow 6s'47 A	94¾	94¾	94¾
14	Tex & Pac 5s'77 B	85½	85½	85½
4	Tex & Pac 5s'80 D	85½	85½	85½
10	Third Ave aj 5s'60	8	8	8
5	Third Ave 4s'60	39½	39½	39½
5	TideWassoO 3½s'52	105⅜	105⅜	105⅜
2	Un El Mo 3¾s'62	107⅞	107⅞	107⅞
2	Union Oil Cal 6s'42	116½	116½	116½
2	Un Pac 1st 5s 2008	115	115	115
1	Un Pac 1st 4s'47	111	111	111
1	Un Pac rfg 4s 2008	106	106	106
1	Un Pac 3½s'70	95	95	95
2	Un Cig-Wh Strs 5½2	78⅞	78⅞	78⅞
20	US Steel 3¼s'48	104⅜	104⅛	104⅜
1	Un Stockyds 4¼s'51 wi	92¾	92¾	92¾
12	Utah P&L 5s'44	94	93½	93½
1	Util P&L 5½s'47	57	57	57
3	Virginian Ry 3¾s'66	105	105	105
2	Wabash 4½s'78 C	11½	11½	11½
7	Walker H 4¼s'45	108½	108½	108½
1	Walvrth 4s'55	68	68	68
62	Warren Bros 6s'41	44¾	41	44
10	Westch Lt 3½s'67	103¾	103⅝	103⅝
1	West Pen P 3½s'66	110	110	110
1	West Sh 4s 2361 reg	49⅞	49⅞	49⅞
8	WestVaP&Pad 4½s52	105⅝	106⅜	106⅜
3	Westn Md 5s '77A	88	88	88
4	Westn Md 4s '52	84½	84½	84½
1	WNY&Pa gen 4s '43	104⅛	104⅛	104⅛
1	Western Un 5s '51	66½	66½	66½
2	Western Un 5s '60	66¼	66¼	66½
7	Western Un 4½s'50	64	63½	63½
10	Wilson & Co 4½s'55	101½	101½	101½
2	Wis Pub Svc 4s '61	108	108	108
4	Youngst S&T 4s '61	102⅞	102¾	102¾

Foreign Bonds

3	Adriatic El 7s '52	70	70	70
11	Argentine 4s '72 Feb	81⅝	81½	81½
5	Argentine 4s '72 Ap	81¾	81¾	81¾
2	Australia 5s '55	104¾	104¾	104¾
4	Australia 4½s '56	101	100⅞	100⅞
17	Austria 7s '57	28	28	28
5	Bavaria 6½s '45	22⅝	22	22⅝
2	Belgium 6s '55	103¾	103¾	103¾
4	Berlin City 6½s '50	22½	22	22½
3	Berl City El 6½s '59	28	28	28
7	Brazil 8s '41	15½	15	15⅛
2	Budapest 6s '62	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝
3	Buen A 4½s 43s'57	55⅞	55⅞	55⅞
1	Buen A 4½s&4¾s'57	59	59	59
5	Canada 5s '52	111¼	111¼	111¼
2	Canada 4s '60	110¼	110¼	110¼
5	Canada 3s '67	99⅜	99⅛	99⅛
2	Chile Mtg Bk 6s '62	14¾	14¾	14¾
4	Crile 6s '60	16⅞	16⅞	16⅞
1	Chile 6s '61 Jan	16⅜	16⅜	16⅜
1	Colomb 6s '61 Jan	16½	16¼	16¼
1	Sopenhag 5s '52	97⅞	97⅞	97⅞
1	Cuba 5½s '45	69¾	69¾	69¾
5	Cuba 4½s '77	57⅝	57⅜	57⅝
1	Czecho 8s '52	75	75	75
4	Denmark 6s '42	104½	104½	104½
1	Ger C AgBk6s'60Oct	31¾	31¾	31¾
46	Ger Gov 5½s '65	29¾	29	29¾
40	Ger Govt 7s '49	34¾	34½	34½
1	GtConEIPJan 7s '44	83	83	83
1	GtConEIPJan 6½s '50	81	81	81
1	Greek 6s '68	27	27	27
2	Hamburg St 6s '46	22½	22½	22½

Commerce and Finance •

Rail Management and Labor Heads to Compose Differences

• Business and Industry

No Easing in Tax Burden From Next Congress Likely

(Editor's Note: This is the fourth and last of a series of articles about taxes. It discusses some of the problems Congress will face in connection with such levies as estate and gift taxes, excise, and social security contributions.)

WASHINGTON (AP)—Excise tax extension, estate tax simplification, and social security tax revision are among the problems facing the next Congress.

Customs duties once were the backbone of the Federal tax system. Just before the World War the income tax became the primary revenue source, but today about three fourths of the Government's revenue comes from other levies.

See Excise Taxes Extended

Figures for the last fiscal year show total federal revenue, $6,241,661,226; income tax, $2,634,618,138.

Of the revenue from other than income taxes, social security and railroad retirement contributed $754,580,627; excises and stamp taxes, estate and gift taxes and other internal revenue, $2,279,453,099; and customs, $359,187,249.

Here are some of the possibilities for next year on these other taxes:

Customs—Probably no legislation, but tariffs may be altered by negotiation, especially by the pending trade agreement with Great Britain and its colonies. Duty concessions given the British will apply automatically to most other countries.

Excises—Congress probably will extend nearly all of the excises expiring next summer, including the 10 per cent on theater admissions over 40 cents, 3 per cent on automobiles, 1 cent per gallon on gasoline, 2½ cents per pound on tires, and 5 per cent on radios and refrigerators.

The list was much longer four years ago, the repealed levies including bank checks, matches, toothpaste, furs, sporting goods, phonograph records, and chewing gum.

Talk Bigger Old-Age Benefits

Social security—Congress probably will receive the widest variety of proposals on this subject, but there are likely to be few from the Administration which, instead of seeking smaller taxes, is talking bigger benefits. Many businessmen probably will urge Congress to prevent an automatic step-up of the old-age pension tax in 1940. It is due to go from 1 to 1½ per cent for both employees and employers on 1940 pay rolls.

Some may urge repeal of Federal unemployment tax on the ground it has achieved its primary purpose of forcing the states to adopt unemployment insurance systems. An effort to bring farmers under the old-age plan may change the whole pay roll tax scheme, because of the possible need for a different method of collection.

Estate and gift taxes—The Treasury may seek simplification of these taxes and possibly consolidation into one "transfer" tax the three laws now governing them. Federal estate taxes range from 2 per cent on the first $10,000 over a $40,000 exemption to 70 per cent on estates worth more than $50,000,000, with a percentage credit for amounts paid to states. Gift taxes are three fourths of estate tax rates, but beginning in 1939 the former exemption on gifts of $5,000 per person per year will be lowered to $4,000.

Standardization—The Treasury is studying but indicates little hope for an early solution to conflicts and duplications between Federal and State taxes.

Federal Debt Rises To $38,462,377,297

By the Associated Press

Washington

The Treasury disclosed the Federal debt has risen to a new record of $38,462,377,297.

The debt took its monthly jump as a result of the borrowing of social security funds. The debt now is $1,297,636,981 larger than at the beginning of the fiscal year on July 1 and about $1,400,000,000 larger than a year ago. It is expected to go beyond $40,000,000,000 by next summer because of the spending program authorized by the last Congress.

Expenditures for this fiscal year have passed $3,000,000,000. This rate of spending in four months corresponded with President Roosevelt's estimate that the year would cost $9,000,000,000.

Costs outran income by a wide margin. The deficit now is $1,178,939,938.

Gold Flow to U. S. Since Czech Crisis Over $1,000,000,000

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Commerce Department has announced that gold imports since the beginning of the Czechoslovakian crisis September have passed $1,000,000,000.

The deluge of foreign gold sent by war-frightened Europeans totaled $1,004,780,188 for the eight weeks ended Oct. 28. They sought safety for their wealth by buying dollar credits.

Last week's share was $134,420,403, and marked a resumption of heavy gold shipments, which had relaxed somewhat in the preceding week.

The unprecedented gold movements boosted the United States Treasury's holdings of the metal to $14,071,098,436—more than any nation ever owned and equal to about 60 per cent of all the monetary gold in the world.

Last week's shipments included $89,617,173 from England, $24,933,038 from France, $7,170,201 from the Netherlands, $4,501,835 from Canada and $5,739,664 from Japan.

Last week's silver imports amounted to $5,753,715, including $4,300,000 from China, $478,376 from Mexico and $221,392 from Canada.

Tire, Tube Stocks Lowest in 3 Years

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Commerce Department announced distributors' stocks of tires and tubes were at their lowest levels in three years.

An October 1 survey of inventories disclosed 5,493,000 casings and 5,552,000 inner tubes. The number of tires was about 500,000 below both a year ago and two years ago and the total of inner tubes was 740,000 under a year ago and 1,500,000 below two years ago.

Nation's Railroads Drop Proposal For 15 P. C. Wage Cut

WASHINGTON, Nov. 5 (AP)—Railroad labor and management, their wage quarrel composed and a strike threat dispelled, will confer here Monday on proposals for legislation to rehabilitate the carriers.

President Roosevelt gave assurance of his support for an effort to "put through a constructive program of legislation at the next session of Congress."

Executives of the major roads decided yesterday at Chicago to drop their proposal for a 15 per cent wage cut. Nearly 1,000,000 workers had voted to strike rather than accept it.

Seek Equitable Solution

J. J. Pelley, President of the Association of American Railroads, notified Mr. Roosevelt that the action was taken because rail management officials "recognize the gravity of this situation and because they hope that out of it will come, through co-operation of all concerned, a sounder and more equitable policy."

The roads did not abandon the wage cut, Mr. Pelley told the President, because they agreed with conclusions of the fact-finding board appointed by Mr. Roosevelt. After weeks of hearings the board reported that it believed no reduction should be made.

After receiving Mr. Pelley's message Mr. Roosevelt declared that "everybody in the nation is happy that the railroads will withdraw the notices of wage reductions."

Jubilantly, George M. Harrison, Chairman of the Railway Labor Executives Association, told reporters the action cleared the way for conferences on a legislative program.

Recently President Roosevelt appointed an informal committee of six, including three representatives of management and three of labor, to work out legislation for submission to Congress.

To Weigh 6-Point Program

The committee, which the President said might have to be expanded, is composed of Mr. Harrison, Carl R. Gray, Vice-Chairman of the Union Pacific; M. W. Clement, President of the Pennsylvania; Ernest E. Norris, President of the Southern Railway; D. B. Robertson, Chairman of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen; and Bert M. Jewell, President of the Railway Employees Department of the American Federation of Labor.

The Railroad Association in the past has proposed a six-point program, some of which has already been the subject of controversy in Congress. The program includes revision of Interstate Commerce Commission rate-making procedure, low rate government loans, abolition of reduced Government freight rates, repeal of the long and short haul rate law and new regulation of water transportation.

Chairman Burton Wheeler (D-Mont.) of the Senate Interstate Commerce Committee, who conducted an extensive investigation of railroad finances, has urged that legislation be enacted to speed up reorganization of insolvent roads.

Other suggestions have included co-ordination of railroad facilities and consolidation of certain lines.

TVA and 22 Cities Buy Utility Plant

MEMPHIS, Tenn. (AP)—The West Tennessee Power & Light Company has agreed to sell for $1,600,000 its electric facilities serving 22 communities and municipalities seeking TVA power.

The TVA will contribute $509,000 of the purchase price, the communities the remainder.

As a part of the deal, the utility agreed to withdraw from the suit brought against the TVA by it and almost a score of other power companies. The suit was decided against the utilities at Chattanooga in January and is now pending before the U. S. Supreme Court.

Joe Swidler, TVA attorney, said the deal would save consumers about 45 per cent or approximately $300,000 a year.

West Tennessee P. & L. is a subsidiary of National Power & Light which recently sold its Knoxville system and has agreed to sell the Memphis system.

In another meeting Mayor Watkins Overton delivered to the Memphis City Commission a report in which the Municipal Water and Light Commission approved an agreement to buy out Memphis Power & Light Company for $13,500,000. The TVA is to pay $2,000,000 of this and get part of the facilities.

Hocking Glass Calls Bonds

NEW YORK—Anchor Hocking Glass Co. has called for payment on December 1 the $565,000 of Turner Glass Co. 6 per cent bonds now outstanding, which are due Dec. 1, 1939. Payment will be on the basis of 100 for endorsed and 101¼ for unendorsed bonds, plus interest in both cases.

Fund Urges Stocks Be Included In Bank, Insurance Portfolios

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Easing, and possible eventual abolition, of the legal restrictions on insurance companies, savings banks and trustees which force them to invest in fixed interest and repayment obligations, such as so-called high grade bonds and mortgages has been called for in a statement just issued by the Twentieth Century Fund in behalf of its Committee on Debt Adjustment which asserted that "it is too easy to raise capital in the United States by going into debt compared with selling equities."

The Committee report goes ahead to praise the recent action of New York State in authorizing life insurance companies to invest up to 10 per cent of their assets in housing projects as "an important step in the right direction."

This recommendation on "legals" is one of a series advocating fundamental revisions of public economic policy.

Investments Restricted

"Most states," the report says, "allow insurance companies and savings banks to invest only in certain types of securities—chiefly mortgages and listed bonds of government bodies, railways and utility companies—all of which are fixed interest and repayment obligations. This same list of 'legal investments' is commonly specified in trust agreements. The example of the institutional investors to whom these rules apply is widely followed by the managers of endowments and by individual investors.

"This nearly universal bias in favor of debt as an investment diverts a large part of the nation's savings away from investment in 'equities,' which have no fixed interest and repayment provisions—that is, from direct ownership of real estate and from partnership or common stock ownership in business." To cast such a large share of the country's "financial pattern into the rigid mold of debt is dangerous."

The Committee report also questions the standard of "conservatism" which limits investment to debts, characterizing it as "artificial." The report asserts that the nation's experience from 1929 to 1933 shows clearly that this standard does not fully protect the investor against loss in times when business and prices are declining.

"Still less does it protect the investor against loss of commodity purchasing power when prices rise sharply, as happened during the war and may happen again in the next few years," the report comments. "Judged by the security of purchasing power, an investment in common stocks of a well-managed corporation without heavy debts, or in full ownership of unencumbered real estate, may be more truly conservative than an investment in present 'legals.'"

Invest in U. S. Bonds

The scope of the legal investment field with which the Committee recommendation is concerned is illustrated by some of the findings of the Fund's research investigators. Data on life insurance companies, for instance, show that their mortgage holdings for 1929 and 1937 totalled $7,300,000,000, and $5,100,000,000 respectively; government bond holdings, $1,300,000,000 and $6,500,000,000; other bonds (railways, utilities, etc.) $4,600,000,000 and $6,800,000,000. Total life insurance investments of the fixed interest and repayment obligation type were thus $13,200,000,000 in 1929 and $18,400,000,000 in 1937.

Mutual savings banks' mortgage holdings totalled $5,900,000,000 in 1931 and $4,800,000,000 in 1937; Government bonds, $1,700,000,000 and $3,200,000,000; railway and other bonds, $2,400,000,000 and $1,800,000,000. Mutual savings bank assets in these same years, (including also cash and bank deposits, etc.) totalled $11,000,000,000 and $11,500,000,000 respectively.

Members of the Twentieth Century's Funds Committee on Debt Adjustment are J. Lionberger Davis, chairman of the board, Security National Bank Savings and Trust Company, St. Louis, chairman; Frederick L. Ackerman, architect and technical director, New York City Housing Authority; George P. Auld, member of the firm of Haskins & Sells and formerly accountant-general, Reparations Committee; Walter Frank of the law firm of Kurzman & Frank; Jacob Viner, Professor of Economics, University of Chicago; W. W. Waymack, editor of editorial pages, Des Moines Register and Tribune; Maurice Wertheim, senior partner, Wertheim & Co., investment bankers; Stillman F. Westbrook, vice-president, Aetna Life Insurance Company.

The research director of the investigation was Dr. Albert Gailord Hart of the University of Chicago. Alfred L. Bernheim, who directed two of the fund's previous studies, submitted a preliminary report. Evans Clark, the fund's director, and J. Frederic Dewhurst, its economist, reviewed the research.

A Window in Threadneedle Street

By David Wills

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

London

The level of business activity in England reached a peak and turned downward in the fall of 1937. The decline in industrial profits which then set in is beginning to be reflected in company reports, which of course are published some time after the period to which they refer. The Economist publishes a quarterly survey of industrial profits, based on the reports of companies published in each quarter. According to this analysis profits of companies reporting in the third quarter of 1938 were 1.4 per cent lower than profits of the same companies in the previous year.

This marks the end of a complete trade cycle. Industrial profits of third quarter companies fell by 3 per cent in 1929, 35.5 per cent in 1931, 5.5 per cent in 1933. In 1934 profits showed an increase of 27.7 per cent, and increases have been reported each year up to 1937, which was 19.2 per cent over 1936. The decline of 1.4 per cent for 1938 third quarter, though small, is significant as marking the end of the prosperous half of the cycle.

Declines Analyzed

The Economist analyzes this decline of 1.4 per cent, into declines of 0.8 per cent for utility and transport companies, and 7.1 per cent for consumption goods trades; and increases of 0.3 per cent for finance companies, 3.0 per cent for constructional trades, and 5.6 per cent for commodity companies.

Declining industrial profits come at a hard time for a government which requires a rapidly accelerating income for rearmament. To borrow is the politically easiest path for the Government to follow, and one whose economic attractiveness is praised by our economists of Keynesian and other schools. The Spartan course of much higher taxation is urged by the Financial News, leading daily financial paper in London.

Official figures of imports and exports of gold show the extreme severity of the pressure on London during the political crisis. Between August 5 and October 6 we exported £150,780,000 gold, of which £126,702,000 went to the United States. Imports during this period totaled £62,434,000; but of this £32,662,000 came from Belgium, and remained in Belgian ownership. Roughly our net loss of gold was £120,000,000.

Bank Deposits Drop

Average clearing bank deposits fell, mainly under the influence of the transfer of funds to New York, from £2,272,000,000 in July to £2,233,000,000 in September. Cash fell from £241,000,000 to £231,000,000; money at call from £155,000,000 to £146,000,000; discounts from £300,000,000 to £288,000,000; loans and advances from £963,000,000 to £952,000,000. The average holding of investments increased from £619,000,000 to £631,000,000.

Stock markets are still completely dominated by the political and economic consequences of the European crisis. Rearmament is certain, but not the method of paying for it, whether by borrowing or by taxation. Sterling continues to drift downward, and domestic trade does not revive, while foreign trade, particularly with Europe, faces a very uncertain future. The stock markets are glumly depressed; investors look hopefully only toward gold, copper and some other commodity shares. Gilt-edged securities and industrials are out of favor.

British shipbuilders watched the launching of the Queen Elizabeth with pride in their technical abilities but with concern for the future of the industry. The empty slips of the Queen Elizabeth are a symbol of the immediate prospect for many British yards, except those able to build ships for the navy. Lloyd's Register Shipbuilding Returns reveal a disturbing decline in the competitive position of British shipbuilding. From 1928 to 1935 the volume of mercantile tonnage commenced in British yards fluctuated in fairly constant relation to world tonnage.

In the third quarter of 1935, 53 per cent of tonnage commenced was in British yards. But since 1935 foreign construction has increased while British tonnage has declined, and in the third quarter of 1938 new tonnage commenced in Britain was only 14 per cent of the total commenced in the world.

Increase in Costs

This rapid decline in the position of British shipbuilding—since 1937 practically the whole of the decline in world construction has been concentrated on British yards—is said by British shipbuilders to be due in part at least to the increase in costs of construction, and particularly in the price of steel. Steel manufacturers defend the high price of steel which has not been reduced despite the year-long decline in industrial activity, and claim that cost of steel makes up only a small proportion of the cost of a ship.

One element in the shipbuilding picture which does not reflect on the technical ability of the British yards is the heavy subsidies given by many countries to their shipyards. As British yards see their business shrinking, and fear that they are about to repeat the history of the British textile industry, they are likely to put on pressure for a British subsidy to offset those of their foreign competitors.

As far as I can gather, despite the enthusiasm of a few weeks back, the negotiations for the Anglo-American trade agreement are not completed and are not going too well.

The position seems to remain as I suggested before; that while agreement exists on a long list of commodities, there is no agreement on the five or six principal items of the greatest importance. The British think that the concessions asked for by the Americans are excessive, and that they are being asked to pay too high a price for the agreement.

In addition there is still a group in the Cabinet which favors the protectionist arguments of the Federation of British Industry, and of powerful individual industries, and is therefore unwilling to make any worthwhile concessions for the sake of a trade agreement which to them is of dubious value.

In any case, the negotiations have been so long protracted that the value of an agreement is slowly seeping away. Its potential psychological effect is dwindling.

Bituminous Coal Output

WASHINGTON — National Coal Association has estimated bituminous coal production in the United States for the week ended October 29 as approximately 8,475,000 net tons. Production for the corresponding week of 1937 was 9,269,000 tons and in like week of 1936 10,193,000 tons. Report of National Bituminous Coal Commission shows production of 8,230,000 tons for the week ended October 15, and 8,050,000 for the week ended October 22.

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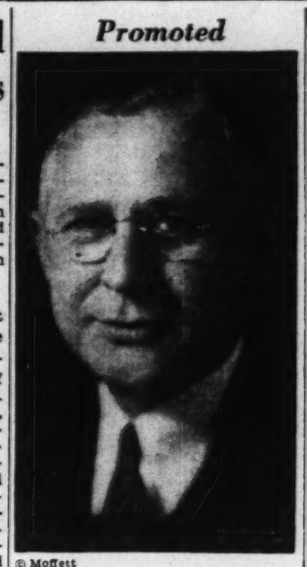

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Raymond H. Fogler

Elected President of Montgomery-Ward & Co. Mr. Fogler was formerly Vice-President in Charge of Operations. He succeeds Sewell L. Avery, who resigned but who will continue as Chairman of the Board and Chief Executive Officer.

Commodity Prices Increase 0.4 P. C. In Week of Oct. 29

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON—Wholesale commodity prices rose 0.4 per cent during the week ended Oct. 29, according to the Bureau of Labor Statistics of the Department of Labor. Sharp increases in the wholesale prices of raw materials largely accounted for the rise, the report said.

The advance represented the first in the weekly all-commodity index since late in September, and carried the index of 813 price series to 77.6 per cent of the 1926 average. It is 0.5 per cent lower than it was a month ago and 7.6 per cent lower than it was a year ago.

Five of the 10 major commodity group classifications advanced during the week. These were farm products, foods, hides and leather products, textile products, and metals and metal products. The fuel and lighting materials and chemicals and drugs groups declined fractionally, and building materials, housefurnishing goods, and miscellaneous commodities remained unchanged at last week's level.

The raw materials group index advanced 1.3 per cent as a result of sharp increases in prices of grains, livestock, hides, skins, raw silk, and raw jute.

Wholesale prices of semimanufactured commodities rose 0.4 per cent to the highest level reached in the past seven months.

(1926=100)

Commodity groups	Oct. 29 1938	Oct. 22 1938	Oct. 30 1937	Oct. 31 1936
All commodities	77.6	77.3	84.0	81.2
Farm products	68.2	68.9	77.8	83.9
Foods	73.8	73.5	83.8	82.3
Hides & leather prods	95.1	94.3	106.4	98.0
Textile products	65.9	65.7	72.6	71.6
Fuel & lighting mtls	75.2	75.5	78.9	77.3
Metals & metal prods	95.9	95.4	95.3	88.4
Building materials	89.8	89.8	98.0	87.4
Chemicals and drugs	76.6	76.7	80.6	81.5
Housefurnishg goods	87.1	87.1	92.6	83.2
Miscellaneous	72.4	72.4	75.7	71.9
Raw materials	71.3	70.4	73.7	82.0
Semimfg articles	76.2	75.9	81.5	76.6
Finished products	81.2	81.2	87.3	81.7
All cmds other than farm products	79.7	79.6	85.4	80.6
All cmds other than farm prods & foods	81.3	81.2	84.7	80.2

U. S.-U. K. Pact Signing Is Near

WASHINGTON, Nov. 4 (AP)—Sir Ronald Lindsay, the British Ambassador, conferred with State Department officials today on the Anglo-American trade agreement.

At his press conference Secretary Cordell Hull said the negotiations were in their final stages. Other officials said they believed signing of the treaty was imminent. Some said they thought this would be announced soon after next week's elections.

The trade agreement with Canada is likewise nearly ready and, it is expected, will be announced at or about the same time as the British agreement.

Calif. Wool Output Higher

SAN FRANCISCO—Wool production in California, one of the state's leading industries for over a century, is estimated at 28,901,000 pounds for 1938, the current Business Outlook of the Wells Fargo Bank reports. This figure compares with the 1937 wool clip of 25,962,000 pounds, valued at $7,789,000. The increase for 1938 is due both to more sheep being shorn and to heavier fleeces because of good weather.

FSCC Official Goes to Europe Seeking Outlet for U. S. Crops

WASHINGTON (AP)—An Agriculture Department expert, F. R. Wilcox, is on the way to Europe to search for possible outlets for surplus American wheat, citrus and dried fruits.

Mr. Wilcox is vice-president of the Federal Surplus Commodities Corporation. He sailed from New York Nov. 3 and the purpose of his mission was confirmed, but officials were reluctant to discuss it.

Export Outlook Drab

Department economists have painted a drab picture of prospects for the sale of American crops abroad during 1939 and foreign trade experts interpreted Mr. Wilcox's journey as an indication the Government might attempt direct salesmanship.

Although the Government recently inaugurated a wheat export subsidy program with an export goal of 100,000,000 bushels this season, it left the matter of finding markets largely up to exporters. Sales under this program came to a virtual standstill last month.

Secretary Henry Wallace told his press conference this week the Government expected to increase foreign wheat sales soon.

The fact that Europe's fruit crop was cut short by frost damage this year opened the way, officials said, for possible large sales of prunes, raisins, dried peaches, oranges and grapefruit.

Recent surveys have shown an indication of greater competition and stiffening trade restrictions abroad on many crops.

See No Greater Crop Curbs

Federal officials expressed the opinion, however, that there would be sufficient improvement in domestic markets to offset most foreign losses, thereby making it unnecessary to recommend greater planting restrictions than were in effect this year.

The economists outlined foreign market prospects as follows:

Cotton—A further decline is expected in foreign consumption which totaled 5,300,000 bales in the 1937-38 season, or about 27 per cent less than the 10-year average. Since Aug. 1, shipments abroad have totaled about 1,100,000 bales, a decrease of about 560,000 bales below those of a year ago.

Wheat—Because of heavy world supplies, the economists said American wheat export prospects are "definitely less favorable." They explained, however, that low yields in other countries might alter the situation. It may be necessary, officials said, for the Government to continue subsidization of wheat exports.

Corn Export Outlook

Corn—Exports are unlikely to approach the 140,000,000 bushels of the last season, the largest since 1921. Supplies in Argentina, a major competitor, are larger.

Tobacco—Foreign demand prospects were described as somewhat less favorable because of decreased consumption of dark types of tobacco and operation of trade barriers.

Rice—Exports are expected to decline, since about two thirds of the 1937-38 shipments went to Cuba under special tariff concessions not in effect this season. Competition from Brazil and the Orient was described as keener.

Pork Products and Lard—Because of reduced hog production in Europe, exports to that continent are expected to increase. The expansion will be limited, the economists said, by import and exchange restrictions in several countries.

Fruits—An improved market for fruits in Europe is indicated because of a short crop on that Continent this year.

New Haven Hearings Set

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Interstate Commerce Commission has set November 29 for reopening of hearings in the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad reorganization proceedings. Examiner Harvey H. Wilkinson will preside.

Local Classified

United States and Canada

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ROOMS TO LET

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APARTMENTS TO LET

BACK BAY SUITES 1-3-3 rooms in elevator building, modern improvements, refrigeration, etc. Apply Coleman Gilbert Associates, 339 Huntington Ave. Tel. Com. 3212

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SALES-MANAGER—Retail or wholesale, seeks partnership anywhere; can invest $1500; Christian Scientist preferred. Write Box G-25, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Avenue, N. Y. C.

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ORLANDO, Fla.—For winter season; adults; modern apts; also rooms by day or week; steam heat, connecting baths; on beautiful Lake Lucerne; four blocks from business district. Write for particulars, GRACE VAN VRANKEN, 600 Lucerne Circle, Orlando, Florida.

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HELP WANTED—WOMEN

GIRL about 18; companion; read evenings; Manhattan only; reference; telephone. Write Box M-48, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

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PART-TIME AGENTS WANTED to introduce "Double A" Better Books. Monitor-advertised. Liberal commissions. Write ASSOCIATED AUTHORS, 222 W. Adams St., Dept. 255, Chicago

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COOK or Second Girl (Danish); been making $75-$85 a month; Christian Scientists preferred. MRS. ANDREA SUTHERLAND, 2312 Bellevue Ave., Los Angeles. EX. 3871.

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NATIONAL sales organization established many years, having substantial finances, wants new ideas; patents, inventions or merchandise items to develop and market; all correspondence and details strictly confidential; references furnished. 407 Burke Bldg., Rochester, N. Y.

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Eliot Savings Bank	Nov. 15
Institution for Savings in Roxbury	Nov. 15
Wildey Savings Bank	Nov. 15
Blackstone Savings Bank	Nov. 21
Brighton Five Cents Savings Bank	Dec. 1
Franklin Savings Bank	Dec. 1
Massachusetts Savings Bank	Dec. 1
Boston Penny Savings Bank	Dec. 10
Home Savings Bank	Dec. 10
Union Savings Bank	Dec. 10
Warren Institution for Savings	Dec. 10

Other Massachusetts Savings Banks

Brockton Savings Bank	Nov. 15
East Cambridge Savings Bank	Nov. 15
Charlestown Five Cents Sav. Bank	Nov. 16
County Savings Bank, Chelsea	Nov. 21
Medford Savings Bank	Dec. 1
Somerville Savings Bank	Dec. 1
Woburn Five Cents Savings Bank	Dec. 3
Brookline Savings Bank	Dec. 10
Cambridgeport Savings Bank	Dec. 10
North Ave. Sav. Bank, Cambridge	Dec. 10

How To Benefit from 1939 Recovery

There are many indications that business improvement will be greatly extended in 1939. The question is what are you going to do about it? Will you continue the negative state of mind that has prevented you from taking advantage of some of the remarkable investment opportunities recently available, or will you snap out of it and act? If you want to take advantage of the favorable outlook, THE FINANCIAL WORLD can help you to separate the wheat from the chaff—the apparent bargains from the real ones. Much money will probably be made by investors in the next year but it will be by those who have kept well informed. Why not join this discriminating group? Many of them depend solely upon the old reliable FINANCIAL WORLD. Among the helpful features in our November 9 issue that are likely to prove quite valuable to you are the following:

"Is Solid Recovery at Last Under Way?"
"5 Stocks Averaging Under $10"
"U. S. Rearming—Who Will Benefit?"
"The Technical Position of the Market"
"What About the Oils Now?"
"Bonds for the Bull Market"
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"Glass Shares Analyzed"
"News and Opinions on Listed Stocks"
16 "Stock Factographs"

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OFFICE FURNITURE
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FLORIDA

DAYTONA BEACH
(Continued)

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220 WEST ADAMS ST. PHONE 5-2473

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1816 Cherry Telephone 7-5616

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FLORIDA

MIAMI
(Continued)

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and 214 SEYBOLD BLDG.
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For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 32445
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FLORIDA

SARASOTA
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FLORIDA

WEST PALM BEACH
(Continued)

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PHIL FOSTER, President
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Flamingo Beauty Shoppe
We Specialize in
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Shampoo, Set and Dry, 75 cents
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FIVE QUALITY CARS
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"WINTER HAVEN'S FAVORITE FOOD STORE"
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STORES
INC.
"Where the Best Costs Less"

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HEmlock 5300
An Institution of 30 Years' Standing
Mail Orders Solicited
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PONCE DE LEON
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All Methods of Permanent Waving. All Lines of Beauty Culture
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We Try to Please

CORSETS—BRASSIERES
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Teacher of the Spoken Word
Recitals Given for Churches, Clubs, and Drawing Room
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Nationally Known
SHOES
for MEN, WOMEN, CHILDREN
Every Type of Footwear for the Entire Family
BYCK'S 103 PEACHTREE STREET

DO YOU KNOW?
That it is cheaper to have your Rats, Roaches, etc., exterminated by us than to keep them.
Let us explain our Methods
No Obligations Reasonable Rates
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27 PEACHTREE ARCADE Wa 8343

Tipp's
LAUNDRY STUDIO
HATS
Individually
Designed
TILLYE O. SILLAY, Proprietor
REMODELING
401 Norris Building Main 8229

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Where Friends Meet
Popular Prices—30c to 90c
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The Store of Quality
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MACON
(Continued)

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and INDIVIDUAL LAUNDRY
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& STORAGE CO.
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Cold Storage for Perishables
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JOHNSON'S
For Dependable
COAL
Dial 3-2187

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LICENSED SANITONE CLEANER
We protect your linen in every way. Quality first is our motto.
DIAL 3-5191

Hawthorne Beauty Shop
"The Harper Method"
PERMANENT WAVES
1627½ Elizabeth Avenue
TELEPHONE 3-6783

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Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 1/5 a line. Minimum space three lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information. Clarence House, 4, Central Buildings, Westminster, London, S. W. 1. Tel. Whitehall 9691

Those answering advertisements where Box Numbers are used have the privilege of posting to the Monitor's monomark address and letters addressed to Box BCM/CSM, London, are entered promptly on delivery to the Monitor office.

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(F. J. Cleveland, F.C.I.P.A. A.M.I.Ae.E.)
Chartered Patent Agents
29 Southampton Buildings
LONDON, W. C. 2, England
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Trade Marks and Designs

Europe

FRANCE

PARIS

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ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

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FLORIST
Rond Point de Longchamp
Pat. Passy 81-04
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The Stoefler Shoe
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Sanitair Schilderwerk Verbouwingen
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Conradkade 2 and 3
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SWEDEN

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Parfumerie
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Linnemagasinet
Highest quality linen goods from Finnish ad Swedish mills.
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Tel. 10472 Tel. 60 99 44
Firman grundad 1898
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64a Hornsgatan Tel. 40 87 25
16 Hamngatan Tel. 20 02 38
7 Humlegårdsgatan Tel. 62 41 59
39 Kungsgatan Tel. 21 44 06
28 Götgatan Tel. 43 98 24
1 Biblioteksgatan Tel. 20 20 99

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Gentlemen's Clothing
Gentlemen's Equipment
Hamngatan 5a
Only Goods of Quality

SWITZERLAND

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SEIDENHAUS
M. LÜSCHER-GLOOR
Gloves Ties Stockings
GRABEN 28.

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CORSETIÈRE
Barfüsserplatz 21 Tel.: 46.443

KOX
Kohlen - Import A. G.
Steinentorberg 18
TEL. 22.870 B. K. G. MARKEN COAL

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Comestibles
Eisengasse 12 BASEL Tel. 22770
(Provisions)

LEBENSMITTEL
Frische Früchte
Feine Waadländer Saucissons und Bratwürste
Tel. 24304 Hauslieferung
ANNY XUHN
GUTERSTRASSE 187
(Groceries—Fruits)

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jetzt: Marktgasse 52 beim Bahnhof BERN
UNTERWÄSCHE STRICKWAREN
HANDARBEITEN STRUMPFE
KINDERSACHEN WOLLE
KNITTED GOODS, ETC.

Blumenhaus
Eichenberger
Casinoplatz
FLORIST
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Europäische Blumenspenden Vermittlung.

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The House for
Carpets and Linoleum

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Höheweg 10
(Groceries, Eggs, Butter, Cheese)

MAX HOWALD
Goldschmied—Juweler
Spitalgasse 36 Tel. 31410
(Goldsmith)

SEE NEXT PAGE

SWITZERLAND

BERNE (Continued)

Orient
Tea Room
M. Michel, Gurtengasse 4. Tel. 20904
Open from 7 a. m. to 11 p. m.
1 minute from the Station

OSWALD BERGER
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The House for Fine Leather Goods and Travelling Requisites
Repairs

TÜRLER
ZÜRICH PARADEPLATZ
BERN, MARKTGASSE, 27

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The Shop for Quality
CHOCOLATES
BISCUITS
FANCY GROCERIES
CANNED GOODS

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Ch. Weiss-Staiger
Known for Reliability, Quality and Style. Large Assortment in Fur Coats
KRAMGASSE 19

Möbel
A. Lüscher
Kramgasse 55
(Furniture)

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WYGART
SPITALGASSE 40
First Class Goods
SHIRTS, TIES, HOSIERY, GLOVES
Large Assortment of UNDERWEAR

G. KOCH & SOHN
Berner Molkerei
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Telephon 22.325
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(DAIRY)

Schuhhaus Schneider
Marktgasse 4
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Standard Shoes and Shoes for difficult feet
Spezialität Prothos

Parfumerie—Toiletennartikel
Nährpräparate—Kinderpflegeartikel
immer sehr vorteilhaft
STAUFFER & CO.
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Schauplatzgasse 7, Bern
(Perfumery—Toilet Articles)

GAFFNER & CIE.
Spitalgasse 23
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Charcuterie fine

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P. MEYER · BERN · MARKTG. 31

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K. RIESTERER
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at Geschwister Ehrhardt
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SHOES

SWITZERLAND

BIEL (Continued)

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Ladies' and Gentlemen's Apparel
47 BAHNHOFSTRASSE

Willy Glaus
Coiffeur Diplômé
Salon de Ier Ordre pour Dames et Messieurs—Gallerie Centrum
12 Neue Bahnhofstrasse Tel. 59.13
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Stoffe und Konfektion
DRAPERY STORE
Magazine Hess
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Grosse Auswahl in erstklassigen Konserven
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Articles de Voyage
Leather Goods

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W. DANZ
Jewellery - Silverware
Watches
Galeries Centrales

MAISON DE BLANC
Lingerie Literie Trousseaux
EUGENE GOTTSCHALK
Fusterie 7
(LINEN)

MAISON ARTARIA
OPERA *and* FIELD GLASSES
Verres et Jumelles ZEISS
Grand Quai 2. Place du Rhône 1.

Librairie Naville & Co.
1, Place du Lac
The English and American Bookstore of Geneva

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Permanent Waving Setting

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Kandahar

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SWITZERLAND

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Tricotwäsche—Schürzen
Herrenhemden "Permastyl"
"Auswahlen nach auswärts"
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Ever Fresh Novelties
SCHOOP & CO.
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WOOL
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staatlich diplomiert
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SWITZERLAND

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Graben 37—Winterthur
(Stationery)

ZURICH

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Uebersax
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FINEST JEWELLERY

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Qualitäts-Schuhhaus
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Jakob BERTSCHI, Senior
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TELEFON 25.933
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(Baker—Confectioner)

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Tel. 51.955
Das Haus der Geschenke
Feine Bürsten und Kämme
PERFUMES AND TOILET ARTICLES

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Zürich, Bahnhofstrasse 38
Tel. 34.686 u. 34.687
Tel. Adr.: Blumenkrämer
(Florist)

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Poststrasse 8
MERCERIE
Schöne Auswahl in Idewe Strümpfen
(HABERDASHERY)

MAX WÜTHRICH CONDITOREI
Forchstrasse 175 feinste
Tel. 42.144 Patisserie
(Confectioner)

SWITZERLAND

ZURICH (Continued)

Kowä
feine Damenwäsche
CORSETS
zur Meise
Münsterhof 20,
und Bahnhofstrasse 50
Zürich

Alpina Gruen
UHREN GOLDSCHMUCK
SILBERSCHMUCK
J. KELLER-AMBUHL
GOLDSCHMIED - UHRMACHER
ZURICH LIMMATQUAI 108
(WATCHMAKER)

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für Bett-Tisch-& Küchenwäsche, Vorhänge & Divandecken
Leinenweberei **Langenthal A.G.**
Spezialhaus für Aussteuern
Zürich—Strehlgasse 29 Tel. 57.104
(LINEN)

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Schönegg
QUALITÄTS SCHUHE
Langstrasse 11 Tel. 33.150
Grosse Auswahl
Spezialität "Prothos" Schuhe
(SHOES)

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Seefeldstrasse 14
SPECIALITY SHOP
For Leather Articles and Umbrellas.
Large assortment of travelling Articles and Ladies' Handbags.

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Wolle für alle Zwecke, Damenstrümpfe, Handschuhe, Wollwäsche
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Union of South Africa

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Direct importers of THE BETTER KIND of Women's Wear and authorized selling Agents—retail—for several British Fashion Houses.
We Specialize in Travel Wear
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Merchant Tailor
Ladies' and Gentlemen's Tailor-Mades to Measure
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(Opp. Cape Argus Office)
TELEPHONE 2-3577

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Union of South Africa

DURBAN (Continued)

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Sales on Service
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VAUXHALL
179-181 WEST ST. AND 164 SMITH ST., DURBAN
PHONE 23785
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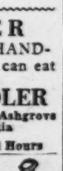

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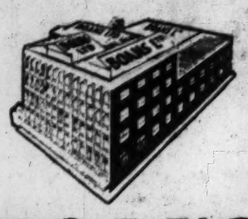

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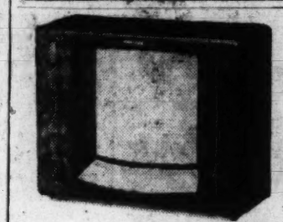

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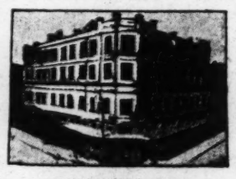

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Daily Features Page

A Word a Day

Absorption—Avoid *ab-zorb'-shun*; sound it *ab-saurp'-shun* (*a* clipped-short, *au* as in haul or circumflex *o*, *u* clipped-short).

Beloved (Col. 3:12)—In the construction "Put on therefore, as the elect of God, holy and beloved, bowels of mercies," "beloved" is used as an adjective (modifying "ones" understood), and should be sounded preferably as three syllables.

Compound—When a noun ("a mineral compound") or an adjective ("a compound idea"), this word takes accent on the first syllable; as a verb ("interest compounded semiannually"), the word takes the accent on the second syllable.

Generic—*Je-ner'-ik* (first *e* as in create, second short, *i* short).

In zoology we note that the animal family is first classified according to genus (Latin *genus*, "race"), and then divided into species. For example, the zebra is a species of the Genus Equus of the animal family. Incidentally, "man" is a generic (adjective based on "genus") term comprising all men.

Illustrate—The accent is preferably on the first syllable.

Knowledge (Col. 3:10)—Preferably *nol'-ej* (both vowels short).

A literal translation of the verse, according to Wilson, would be: "And having put on the new, that being renewed by exact knowledge according to an image of the One having created him."

Material—An overdone *ma-TEE'-rih-al* is offensive. The second syllable is sounded *teer*, rhyming with "here."

Mortals, immortals—When these words appear in this order, and for the obvious purpose of contrast (as "corruptible" and "incorruptible"), the first syllable of "immortals" requires the stress which is normally placed on the second syllable.

Omnipotent, impotent—Although a number of dictionaries link the *p* with the second syllable of "omnipotent" (*om-nip'-o-tent*), we respectfully object on the same grounds that we would to the pronunciation of "impotent" as *imp'-o-tent*—but dictionaries, thank goodness, agree that the latter should be sounded *im'-po-tent*.

If we are to retain the full majesty and power of "omnipotent," let us keep the Latin "all" (*omni*) and "power" (*potens*) elements intact, *om-nih'-po-tent*. (This might mitigate to some extent our regret that the accent was ever allowed to be shifted from the third syllable.)

Obliterate—*Ob-lit'-er-ate*.

In writing with a stylus on a waxen tablet, the ancient Roman could obliterate (Latin *ob*, "over," and *littera*, "letter") a word with the rounded end of his writing instrument. Today, when something is obliterated, it is effaced, erased; it is removed so that the record of it is gone forever.

Note that if certain undesirable qualities are obliterated—that is, if the mental slate is once rubbed clean—true ideas may be effectively impressed.

Perfect—As a verb, this word is accented preferably on the second syllable; as an adjective or a noun, it is stressed on the first.

Predispose—*Pre-dis-poze'* (secondary stress on first syllable).

To understand this word, we should first examine "dispose," which is from the Old French *disposer*, "to arrange or order," and is used in the sense of "to make ready or adapt; to incline the thought of; to give a tendency or inclination to."

When we prefix "pre" (Latin *prae*, "before") we see that to predispose is to do all this disposing some time beforehand—"to make liable; to prepare an easy susceptibility or bias."

Radiance—*Ray'-dih-anse*.

This word, from Latin *radius*, "ray," is particularly applicable to bodies which are naturally luminous, emitting effulgent rays. For example, we speak of the brilliance of a diamond (not naturally luminous), but of the radiance of the sun.

Scythian—Preferably *Sith'-ih-an* (*i*'s short, *a* clipped-short).

Tabernacle—The third syllable has secondary stress, *tab'-er-nak-'l*.

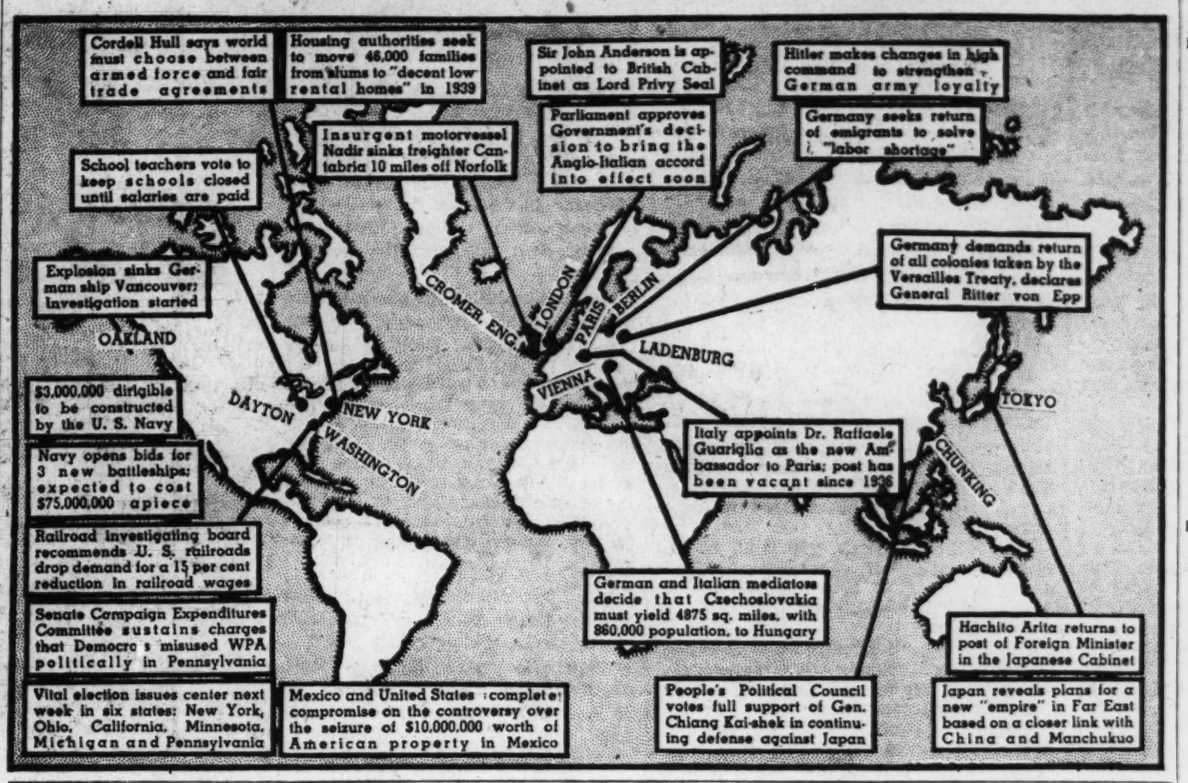
Transcend—*Tran-send'*.

The Latin roots *trans*, "across," and *scandere*, "to climb," impart to our word the sense of "to rise above or beyond; to surpass or excel."

Special poll on "subtil" (Gen. 3:1)—Votes are coming in at the ratio of something over 7 to 1 in favor of *sut'-'l* over *sub'-til* (Webster's first choice). A Harvard professor writes: "*Sut'-'l* by all means, especially since Mrs. Eddy revised the word when she reproduced that verse." (Cf. 529:13.)

Any more votes?

World News of the Week at a Glance


Cordell Hull says world must choose between armed force and fair trade agreements
Housing authorities seek to move 46,000 families from slums to "decent low-rental homes" in 1939
Sir John Anderson is appointed to British Cabinet as Lord Privy Seal
Hitler makes changes in high command to strengthen German army loyalty
Parliament approves Government's decision to bring the Anglo-Italian accord into effect soon
Germany seeks return of emigrants to solve i. "labor shortage"
Insurgent motorvessel Nadir sinks freighter Cantabria 10 miles off Norfolk
School teachers vote to keep schools closed until salaries are paid
Germany demands return of all colonies taken by the Versailles Treaty, declares General Ritter von Epp
Explosion sinks German ship Vancouver; investigation started
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PARIS
BERLIN
LADENBURG
VIENNA
OAKLAND
DAYTON
NEW YORK
WASHINGTON
TOKYO
CHUNKING
$3,000,000 dirigible to be constructed by the U. S. Navy
Italy appoints Dr. Raffaele Guariglia as the new Ambassador to Paris; post has been vacant since 1936
Navy opens bids for 3 new battleships; expected to cost $75,000,000 apiece
Railroad investigating board recommends U. S. railroads drop demand for a 15 per cent reduction in railroad wages
German and Italian mediators decide that Czechoslovakia must yield 4875 sq. miles, with 860,000 population, to Hungary
Hachito Arita returns to post of Foreign Minister in the Japanese Cabinet
Senate Campaign Expenditures Committee sustains charges that Democrats misused WPA politically in Pennsylvania
Vital election issues center next week in six states: New York, Ohio, California, Minnesota, Michigan and Pennsylvania
Mexico and United States complete compromise on the controversy over the seizure of $10,000,000 worth of American property in Mexico
People's Political Council votes full support of Gen. Chiang Kai-shek in continuing defense against Japan
Japan reveals plans for a new "empire" in Far East based on a closer link with China and Manchukuo

In Lighter Vein

Puzzling

"Can you tell me where all the pins go to?"

"Well, it's hard to say. You see they're pointed in one direction and headed in another."—Cincinnati Enquirer.

Sad Case

The child of rich parents saw a number of youngsters streaming across the street in front of her car.

"Poor little children," she reflected, "I suppose they've got no nurses—only mothers."

Mrs. Gotrox in "Tosca"

Robert Donat was a guest of honor at an opera box party given by a prominent member of society. The hostess had been particularly talkative all during the performance—to Mr. Donat's increasing irritation.

Toward the end of the opera she turned to him and said: "Oh, my dear Mr. Donat, I do so want you to be with us tomorrow evening. I'm certain you will like it. The opera will be 'Tosca.'"

"Charmed. I'm sure," replied Mr. Donat. "I've never heard you in that."

Doesn't Do His Photograph Justice!

The lady stopped to admire a child being carried by its father.

"My, my," she gushed, "what a beautiful baby!"

"Beautiful baby?" replied the father. "Lady, you should see his picture!"

Quotation for Today

IT IS the distinctive mark of genius that it lights its own fire.—HALL.

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

New Voters

Ontario, Calif.

A banquet table spread here recently offered food for thought, even to those who did not partake.

The tables were spread in honor of a group of young men and women of the community who will this year cast their first votes in state and county elections. Those who planned the affair felt that the assuming of the full responsibilities of citizenship was an occasion worthy to be celebrated with fellowship, and the listening to an appropriate address on the nature of the heritage which the new voters are receiving.

Movie Guide

Brother Rat (Warners)—George Abbott has transferred his stage play to the screen with the help of some expert Hollywood helpers and the result is a riotous farce about the classmates at the Virginia Military Institute, and their troubles. Focal point of the to-do is "Bing" Edwards, a puzzled innocent, secretly married and about to become a father. Since marriage while at V. M. I. means immediate dismissal, his position is understandably precarious. It is not exactly helped by the well-intentioned efforts of his Brother Rats. In fact, he leaps from frying pan to fire and back so fast that only sheer velocity saves him from being singed. The playing is bright and affable throughout and a funnier farce is not likely to come along this season. Priscilla Lane, Wayne Morris, Johnnie Davis, Jane Bryan, Eddie Albert, Ronald Reagan, Jane Wyman, Henry O'Neill, William Tracey, Olin Howland.—Family.

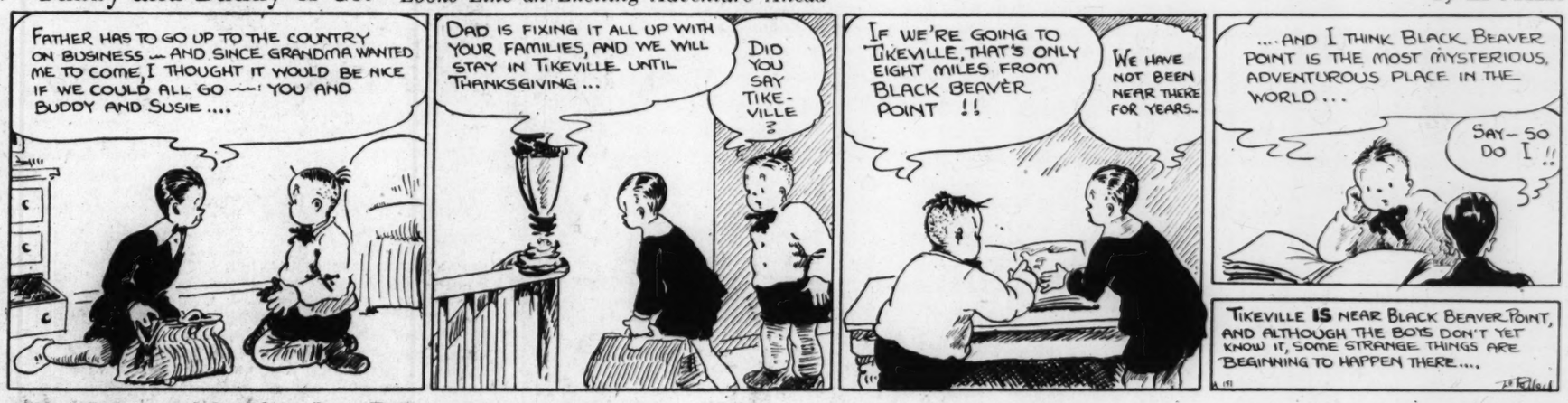
Five of a Kind (20th-Fox)—Another birthday party for the Dionnes becomes the chief excuse for another film about the Dionnes. Their fans will be delighted, though possibly not surprised, to discover that the young ladies have grown. In this film, they sing, play pianos, dance, and wear Bavarian costumes. Most of the running time is devoted to a feud between two reporters and their ultimate reconciliation over a benefit for a foundling home. Claire Trevor, Cesar Romero, Jean Hersholt, Henry Wilcoxon, John Qualen, Slim Summerville.—Family.

Service de Luxe (Universal)—Young inventor mistakes a career woman for a helpless damsel and falls in love with her. The truth, after sufficient build-up, outs and then dire consequences—such as the hero's losing the heroine and getting the millionaire's flighty daughter—threaten. It's all served up crisply enough as far as production and casting are concerned, but Chef Rowland V Lee and his kitchen assistants apparently left out the tabasco. Constance Bennett, Vincent Price (his film début), Charles Ruggles, Helen Broderick, Mischa Auer, Joy Hodges.—Adults and young people.

The Storm (Universal)—Drunken telegraph operator strives vainly to influence his younger brother away from the sea. Big brother becomes really concerned, however, when he thinks junior has fallen in love with the wrong girl. She proves she has the right stuff by performing an operation at sea from instructions by radio. This is the second time we have witnessed such a grisly scene and it seems no more justified than it did before. There are several storm, iceberg, fog, and explosion sequences, sometimes more graphic than related to the story. Charles Bickford, Barton MacLane, Preston Foster, Tom Brown, Nan Grey, Andy Devine, Frank Jenks, Samuel S. Hinds.—Adults.

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*Looks Like an Exciting Adventure Ahead*

By LE PELLEY


FATHER HAS TO GO UP TO THE COUNTRY ON BUSINESS — AND SINCE GRANDMA WANTED ME TO COME, I THOUGHT IT WOULD BE NICE IF WE COULD ALL GO — YOU AND BUDDY AND SUSIE ....
DAD IS FIXING IT ALL UP WITH YOUR FAMILIES, AND WE WILL STAY IN TIKEVILLE UNTIL THANKSGIVING ...
DID YOU SAY TIKE-VILLE ?
IF WE'RE GOING TO TIKEVILLE, THAT'S ONLY EIGHT MILES FROM BLACK BEAVER POINT !!
WE HAVE NOT BEEN NEAR THERE FOR YEARS.
.... AND I THINK BLACK BEAVER POINT IS THE MOST MYSTERIOUS, ADVENTUROUS PLACE IN THE WORLD ...
SAY— SO DO I !!
TIKEVILLE IS NEAR BLACK BEAVER POINT, AND ALTHOUGH THE BOYS DON'T YET KNOW IT, SOME STRANGE THINGS ARE BEGINNING TO HAPPEN THERE....

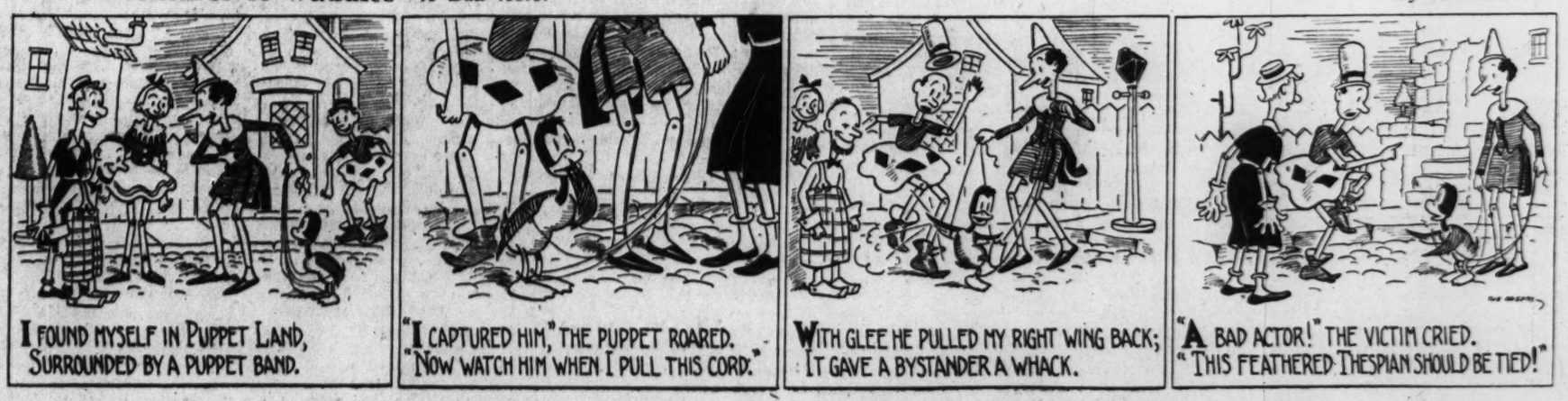
The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*Right Down His Alley*

By CARMACK

When Joan put the knitted blanket on me yesterday she wanted me to hustle right home so the Boss could see it
But I was in no hurry to show it off
And I certainly didn't want any of my dog friends to see me in it
So I decided to take the back way home

The Adventures of Waddles—*A Bad Actor*

By THE HAGERS


I FOUND MYSELF IN PUPPET LAND, SURROUNDED BY A PUPPET BAND.
"I CAPTURED HIM," THE PUPPET ROARED. "NOW WATCH HIM WHEN I PULL THIS CORD."
WITH GLEE HE PULLED MY RIGHT WING BACK; IT GAVE A BYSTANDER A WHACK.
"A BAD ACTOR!" THE VICTIM CRIED. "THIS FEATHERED THESPIAN SHOULD BE TIED!"

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 5, 1938 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — (x) — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

The Man Who Doesn't Vote

A FEW days ago a man who works with his hands put into a dozen words a truth political philosophers have stated less clearly in volumes: "The man who defeats good government is the man who doesn't vote."

There is something for Americans to think about as they again face the opportunity to say at the ballot box what kind of government they want. It is merely a matter of mathematics. Let enough citizens fail to vote and government passes into the hands of a minority. That can happen in America—it has.

Carried farther the failure to vote would result in government by the small group or the single man who exercised the privilege. That can't happen in America in November, 1938. But let no man or woman think his or her vote doesn't count.

Even where the ballots run into millions one may be decisive. In 1884 a shift of 600 votes would have changed the result of the presidential election. Grover Cleveland won because of the margin of 1149 he had in New York. Some political observers believe that not only the New York election but the whole trend of national affairs and the presidential contest of 1940 may be determined this year by a no larger margin. Public opinion polls now estimate that the difference between Governor Lehman and Thomas E. Dewey in the gubernatorial race is only 1 per cent.

It is not too much to say that nearly all elections are decided by the stay-at-home vote. In 1936, some 30,000,000 Americans qualified to vote did not. In New York there were 2,500,000 who claimed no voice in government. In Masachusetts 800,000 fell down on their duty. These groups could change the result of almost any election. Certainly 800,000 would be decisive in Massachusetts this year.

And it is not merely the decision of one election that is at stake. Self-government itself is not safe when 30,000,000 Americans do not care what kind of government they have. Truly, the man who defeats good governent is the man who doesn't vote.

Marriage and Merit

THE disposal of the public policy question which will appear on the ballots in some 57 representative districts in Massachusetts Tuesday, barring from employment in public service married women whose husbands are employed, calls for alertness on the part of all citizens. No question has been handicapped by more unthinking emotionalism. Supporters of the measure offer it as a way to end injustice to men workers, and as a solution to unemployment.

The opposition led by the Boston League of Women Voters acting through an honorary committee of distinguished men and women throughout the State, takes the stand that merit and not marital status should determine appointment in the public service if efficient government is to be maintained, and that this type of legislation violates the Bill of Rights.

Where measures barring married women from employment have been enacted, injustices have been added and unemployment problems have not been solved. Engaged couples, the man or the girl having one or more dependent parents or having children by a first marriage, have not been able to marry because the wages of the man alone could not support both wife and dependents. Families with husband and wife both in the same skilled seasonal employment have been barred from making a combined living wage.

Those who oppose this type of law declare that it either prevents marriage or penalizes those whose only fault is being already married. Certainly this side of the question should be fully considered before denying the right to work to women who have won jobs on merit.

Fruits of Mediation

BOWING to the opinion of the President's emergency fact-finding committee provided for under the Railway Labor Act, American railroads have withdrawn the announced 15 per cent wage cut which otherwise would have gone into effect Nov. 27 and would undoubtedly have precipitated a nation-wide strike. The settlement is a triumph for mediation so far as preserving industrial peace is concerned.

It is a peace, imposed by rail brotherhoods with official acquiescence. But undoubtedly most of the 930,000 employees affected feel they were entitled to the award. And that the railway managements have accepted the verdict, based on reasoning which might have been questioned in some respects, is evidence of their recognition of the force of public opinion and its acceptance of mediatory methods.

Indeed, one almost involuntarily contrasts the results here with some of the irritated situations that have arisen in other industries under the Wagner National Labor Relations Act. Donald A. Richberg, former NRA administrator, urged a few days ago that the Act be amended to permit employers as well as employees to invoke its provisions and that the NLRB be given greater powers of mediation but fewer powers of virtual compulsory arbitration.

The result in the threatened railway strike strongly reinforces these recommendations.

Preparedness for Peace

PREPARATION for war has till now been the paradoxical outcome of the Munich declaration of peace. Thus the announcement that the British Prime Minister and Foreign Secretary will visit Paris as a prelude to new efforts toward establishing a European peace which continues to be wobbly will bring a sense of relief in many countries where hope of constructive peacemaking was beginning to dim.

It is hoped that after the French visit the British statesmen with their French friends can open new discussions with Italy and Germany toward limitation of armaments and some freeing of trade from artificial restrictions. Certainly these two projects are related to each other and to peace.

Of course the world will still watch questioningly. What about Spain? What about colonies? If the first of these is not an insurmountable problem, will the second one be?

At any rate an attempt to prepare for peace is to accompany the strenuous efforts to prepare for war which have been one of the most striking aspects of the aftermath of Munich. The world will join Mr. Chamberlain in hoping that this preparedness for peace may soon supplant that which, ever since Munich, has cast doubts on the usefulness of the Czechoslovakian sacrifice.

An Appeal to Voters

FRIDAY night an American appealed to his fellow citizens to support liberal candidates in the state and congressional elections. That is a perfectly proper plea and one which this newspaper can echo. But other circumstances about this radio speech raise serious questions.

It was made by Citizen Roosevelt from his home at Hyde Park. But it was also made by Party Leader Roosevelt—apparently to obtain the election of Democrats. No Republican was singled out by name as were Democrats in New York and Michigan for indorsement as liberals.

Party Leader Roosevelt did not ask for the election of Boss Hague's hand-picked candidates in New Jersey as liberals. But members of his official family have electioneered for those candidates, and it must be assumed that the head of the party included them. For many voters that must throw some confusion into the definition of the word "liberal."

But above all it was President Roosevelt who went on the radio hustings—the same President who once said he would not interfere in primaries and later said he would not take part in State elections. Even from the President a general exhortation to choose liberals might be in order. But President Roosevelt could not help but speak also as Party Leader Roosevelt. And there are many Americans who will not accept this manner of saying that only Democrats are liberals.

Hurdles for Progress

IN FEW places has the tendency—and its causes—of government to lag behind otherwise progressing human affairs been better illustrated than in two Massachusetts cities at this moment—New Bedford and Cambridge. Both are industrial centers with nearly equal population. Yet, New Bedford has a form of government dating from the days when cannibal "harpooners" unloaded whale oil on the waterfront, while Cambridge has a charter as recent as self-starters on automobiles.

New Bedford has the form of government many Yankee cities adopted when they reached a size that made the Town Meeting impractical. It is considering the "Plan B" form of government, in use for years in Cambridge. Plan B, however, has disclosed weaknesses. The method of electing council members from wards has tended to make them represent the best interests of their ward rather than the good of the city as a whole. The need for improvement has brought a solution. It is the new Plan E form of government to be voted on in Cambridge, Quincy and Northampton next Tuesday.

Under it, an improved city council is obtained through application of the Proportional Representation system of voting. This includes elimination of wards, and of the primaries where machines operate most effectively. Thus, the simple, logical progress of better government can be seen by all. Yet there is just as much resistance, and of the same type, in New Bedford to the adoption of Plan B as there is in Cambridge to adoption of Plan E.

It comes from entrenched political forces, from city employees who have been misguided into believing their jobs and salaries are endangered by progress, from those who profit from things as they are. Even more effectively, however, it comes from a public sense of hopelessness that improvement can be realized, and from apathy on the part of many voters toward considering the merits of proposed governmental reforms. It should prove instructive to voters—and may awaken many to their opportunities and responsibilities—to observe the case histories of New Bedford and Cambridge.

"Our Sea"

Book News of the Day

SO INTENSELY have our political faculties been focused on Central Europe, with Nazi Germany as centerpiece, that we may be excused for overlooking another perspective—one that consigns the Reich to the side lines and centers our attention on the ancient, but still vital, artery of the Mediterranean.

Indeed, when Elizabeth Monroe makes her voyage of discovery around the contemporary Mediterranean, historian's notebook in hand, it almost seems as though she were invading new fields, so little has the subject been explored as a political and economic whole. And as one tastes the fruits of her travels in THE MEDITERRANEAN IN POLITICS (New York: Oxford. $4) it is difficult to resist the impression that sooner or later this 2,000-mile continental lake will again be the determining factor in European history.

* * *

Miss Monroe discusses at length whether Britain should retain its hold in the Mediterranean, or whether, following the doctrines of the Cape School, she should quit the Mediterranean and go East via the Cape of Good Hope instead.

There follows an instructive study of what the Mediterranean means to Britain. It is not merely a matter of the trade routes, or the Imperial Airways airports in Iraq and the British-owned trans-desert bus routes from Syria connecting with them, nor the 4 per cent of British oil imports piped all the way from Kirkuk above Baghdad to Haifa on the Palestine coast. It is no less a question of the £500,000,000 foreign investments in Egypt, a large share held by the British investor, of the British share of the £80,000,000 invested by Jews in Palestine, and of varying amounts distributed in Greece, Turkey, Syria, Cyprus, and Iraq.

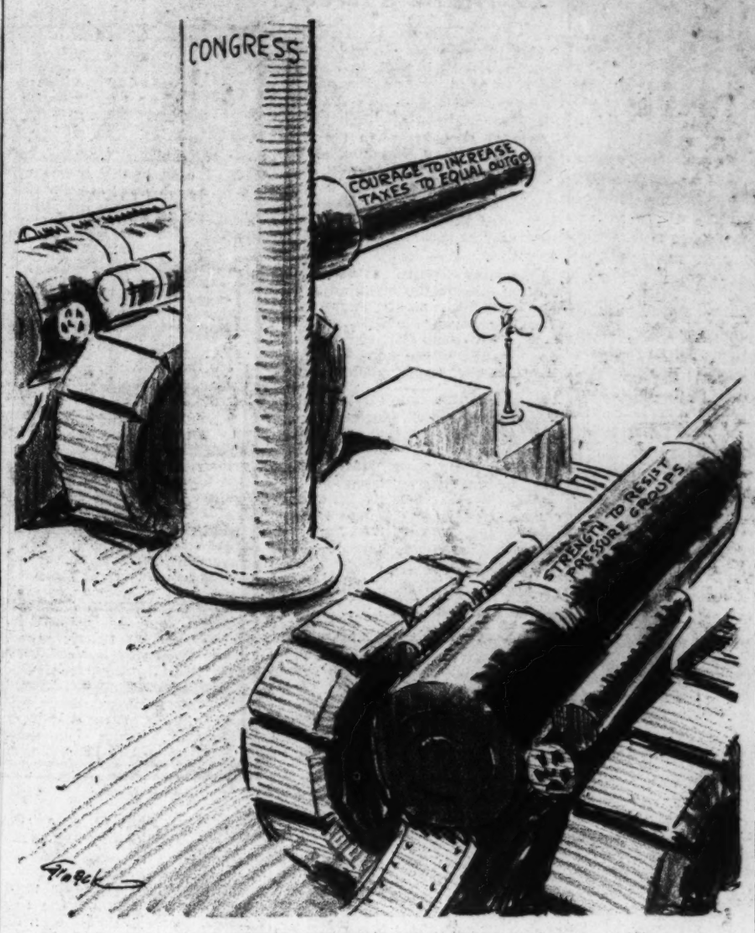
* * *

If all these interests call for the protection of a fleet—Miss Monroe is a firm power-politician—no less, she points out, does Britain's prestige in other fields depend on her symbols of power in Mediterranean waters.

Italy's predicament with a surfeit of strategic posts on the Mediterranean, and unproductive hinterlands to support them, leaves her more dependent on Britain's good will than she has always cared to admit. The Chamberlain-Ciano treaty of last April, the author finds, was, in view of the German revival, a matter of necessity. "To adopt a moral tone on the subject is a luxury which none can afford unless he is so fortunate as to live outside the bombing radius."

Miss Monroe's adventures into political realism, however, do not obtrude unduly in an intelligent and thorough examination of the complex political and economic factors involved in this historic waterway. H. J. S.

How About Re-Arming Congress?



Symphonic Days

THE advent of autumn means the annual awakening of the city. With the sting of the first frost the city quickens into new life as does the countryside at the touch of spring. Vacationists return, schools and colleges open, the brisk bright pageant of football begins its play on hundreds of campuses, the drama, combing the hayseed out of its hair, moves back from the country to the city. But to the music lover autumn means above all else the yearly commencement of the city's musical life.

This month of October thousands of young people from Massachusetts to California will begin to attend their first season of symphonic music. That thought causes me to remember my first symphony concert. It was in Philadelphia at the old Academy of Music which, thanks to the munificence of Edward Bok, still stands, acoustically the finest music hall in which it has ever been my privilege to listen. It was the last, not the first, concert of the season, a request program which included such old chestnuts as Goldmark's Overture to "Sakuntala," Beethoven's Fifth Symphony, and Liszt's symphonic poem, "Les Préludes." Of those three pieces, the first made much the most vivid impression on me. I can still remember the thrill when, after the cellos had stated the first theme, the first and second themes sang together in sweet concord in the cellos and the violins. And when, in the finale, the French horns cut through the high intensity of the whole furiously bowing string section to blare out, double fortissimo, the triumph of the close, I was then and there a symphony fan for life.

* * *

This summer I heard that same Overture to "Sakuntala" played at a Symphony Hall Pop Concert in Boston and at that hearing the sweet concord of the two themes sounded a little too smooth and sweet, even a little peach-sirupy, and the climax less tremendous, even somewhat arbitrarily contrived. Nevertheless, bathed in memories, I enjoyed it. And I reflected. It is only by throwing one's whole ardor into the liking of something that one can move from a lower to a higher level of taste and comprehension. Like the house of one's childhood to which one returns after an absence of years, "Sakuntala" this summer in Boston seemed a smaller thing than it had that before-the-war spring in Philadelphia. But it had served its purpose well, awakened a valuable interest, caused me to go on liking something better, and I am loth, to paraphrase a line from Yeats, to account those pleasures trivial earlier days thought good.

Karl Pohlig was the conductor of that first concert, and he had been at Weimar a pupil of the Liszt whose "Les Préludes" he that day interpreted. He had been the leader of the Philadelphia Orchestra since 1907, and he conducted also the next season of 1911-12.

Every Saturday night we "rushers" stood in a long queue which stretched from the Second Balcony entrance down Locust Street and around the corner south on Broad. As we came up to the high counter, we planked down a quarter and got in return a pasteboard card which admitted us.

* * *

The next year, the autumn of 1912, Karl Pohlig went back to Germany to conduct at the Stadttheater in Hamburg, and Leopold Stokowski came from the Cincinnati Orchestra to lead the Philadelphia. Given increased support he enlarged the orchestra, built it into the accomplished instrument it is today, while we listened with growing comprehension and appreciation of his work.

Whenever Thaddeus Rich, the concertmaster, or any guest conductor, beat the baton over the orchestra, Stokowski came up to sit among us to hear his band as he could not hear it from the conductor's stand. He always sat in the middle section, half way up from rail to back wall, his mobile face framed in its aura of hair then gold. He knew where the best seats were. His presence was our accolade, our letter patent of nobility as the true musical aristocracy.

I suspect that those balcony seats in the Academy of Music are no longer rush seats. If so, it is a pity. The Boston Symphony still preserves the institution of rush seats at its Friday afternoon concerts in Symphony Hall and its Saunders Theater concerts in Cambridge, but the price of admission is fifty not twenty-five cents. It recognizes that rushing the symphony is the music student's proper apprenticeship, the test of waiting which separates those who intensely want to hear from those who merely want to go. It knows that in those high seats sit high hopes which sometimes flame into high accomplishment. HORACE REYNOLDS

North . . South . . East . . West

Why Disguise the Facts?

By Frank L. Perrin

SOMEONE, some time, wrote, "Any fact is better established by two or three good testimonies than by a thousand arguments." This truism, in itself a self-evident proposition, may be applied, or not, as one chooses, to the efforts being made by the Congressional committee in Washington to discover the truth—the fact—regarding the extent of un-American activities in the United States. Whatever may be said by those who seek to make it appear that the technique of the committee's chairman, Representative Dies, a Texas Democrat, is clumsy, ineffective, and at times more than necessarily aggressive, it must be admitted that no ulterior motive can be attributed.

Even those who have been severely critical must concede one clearly-defined purpose and objective. This is that the facts establishing alleged un-American activities, if available, shall be brought out and verified by the testimony of reputable witnesses. It is not the province of the committee, or of Chairman Dies, to impose penalties or dictate departmental procedure once the facts are established. The truth or falsity of the charges, and the guilt or innocence of those accused cannot be presumed in advance. The committee is definitely a fact-finding inquisitorial body.

* * *

This being its function and clearly defined purpose, it is somewhat difficult, speaking entirely without prejudice, to understand just why those to whom official negligence or favoritism might later be imputed are in any way disposed to discourage the inquiry or to prejudice public opinion during the course of the hearings. It must at least be assumed that Congress, in authorizing the creation of the special committee and in appropriating funds for its use, was convinced that conditions known to exist warranted official investigation.

It is futile and beside the point to offer, in defense of those who, it is alleged, have sought to discredit the work of the committee, that it is prejudiced. Official investigators appointed to such a task are admittedly clothed with power and authority similar to that exercised by members of a grand jury. Where suspicion of guilt is discovered it is the duty of such inquisitors to indict those upon whom suspicion rests. The question of actual guilt or innocence is to be determined thereafter in due course.

Tribunals and committees thus authorized and created are not held to the rule of strict impartiality. They are inquisitive by force of necessity and because of the cunning and cleverness of those whom they seek to apprehend. An avowed advocate of the use of force and arms in an effort to overthrow government, for instance, may be inclined to work as secretly as the thief in the night. He believes in advertising his business only in the presence of those whom he seeks to persuade or convince.

* * *

It is impossible to believe, until the contrary is made to appear, that those responsible for official interference with the work of the Dies committee, or any of those officials who have openly accused it of meddling or prying unduly into the affairs of those under suspicion, are out of sympathy with the main purpose of Congress and its committee. That purpose, above all else, must be assumed to be the apprehension, detention, and final imprisonment or deportation of public enemies who proclaim the doctrine of force as a means of destroying democratic government in the United States.

None who are not in sympathy with such a doctrine or the activities of those who seek to teach or practice it can be harmed or embarrassed by the truth which complete disclosure would reveal. Why, then, should it be permitted that even a suspicion of sympathetic official interference should exist?

Seeking even reasonable and plausible extenuation or excuse, it may be realized that the desire for change, the hope that in some modern theory of government there may be found something which will intrigue experimenters and finally capture the fancy of pressure groups, block leaders and the willing beneficiaries of regimented paternalism, has momentarily inspired the desire to hinder or make impossible the disclosure of vitally important facts.

Common courtesy, as it is interpreted in a democratic country, forbids interference by one branch of the Government with the prescribed functions or processes of a co-ordinated branch. Even the desire of suppressing the truth does not supply such justification.

The Wide Horizon

Hate—to Order

By R. H. Markham

BUDAPEST

THE recent crisis through which Europe has passed provided striking illustrations of the devastating effect of false propaganda. A number of governments wished to arouse public indignation and to achieve this they ordered the press to write gruesome stories about Czechoslovakian cruelty. The German papers led in this and the Hungarian papers were a close second.

The cruelty stories in Budapest papers were grossly exaggerated. This reporting of atrocities was a deliberate campaign to stir up a people that shrank from war. It was a sad example of journalism at its worst.

In expressing this opinion, I am not especially condemning the Hungarian journalists. Bad as they were, they merely followed to a new low a deplorable newspaper tradition, practiced in many countries, by both liberal and conservative editors. A great many papers in all lands overstress or suppress news in a way to keep their readers uninformed regarding real situations. Most Hungarians have a distorted picture of their own country, as well as their neighbors', and in this they resemble most nations. Sad to say, crusading liberal publications are sometimes just as bad as crusading authoritarian ones, and liberal cartoons are just as vicious, though usually not quite as vulgar, as authoritarian cartoons.

* * *

The task of the Hungarian press during recent weeks has been to stir up hatred against the Czechs. Among the "intelligentsia" such a task was superfluous, for they have long detested the Czechs. The masses also have been glad to do their duty and accept the tradition that a Czech should be hated, but they so dreaded war and were so burdened by their own cares that they were not aggressive haters. Of course, they wanted their brothers in Czechoslovakia to be freed, but were not avid to participate in an armed crusade to bring that about. So the newspapers had to stir them up. Each day the reporters had to turn out a stream of "Uncle Tom's Cabins."

In making such an assertion I am not insinuating that the lot of the Hungarian minority in Czechoslovakia has been enviable. Like many others I have from the beginning maintained that the boundaries of Czechoslovakia were poorly drawn, that it was a fatal error to tear compact masses of Hungarians away from the mother country and place them under foreign domination. The Hungarians in Czechoslovakia were as aliens; they did not "belong"; they were in a foreign state.

It is true, however, that few if any Hungarians in Czechoslovakia were cruelly treated. They had proportionally as many of their own schools as in Hungary. They enjoyed as much press and political freedom as the Hungarians enjoyed in the mother country. The public health and economic situation of the Hungarian villagers in Czechoslovakia was fully as good as that of the Hungarian peasant in Hungary. These facts are established beyond dispute.

* * *

But during the crisis the Hungarian press portrayed the life of the Hungarian minorities in Czechoslovakia as a twenty-year Calvary. It drew lurid pictures of Communists raging in Czechoslovakia, of "Hussites" murdering and plundering, of refugees streaming over the borders, of deserters pouring into Hungary.

Such stories were essentially false. This correspondent visited the frontier many times and always found it astonishingly quiet. There was never a tenth as much excitement at the frontier as among the Budapest agitators. And there were practically no refugees.

It is certainly just that the Hungarians in Czechoslovakia be allowed to rejoin the mother country. The Hungarian journalists were justified in urging that; they would have been unworthy of their place in Hungary if they had not urged it. What was deplorable is that they supported their cause with falsehoods. They fabricated atrocities and fed their readers on untruths.

Some papers in every land do this. One can only say that they were almost as bad as their worst colleagues from other lands.

And it must be added that the Hungarian masses were exceedingly reserved and disciplined. They were not bloodthirsty.

Mirror of World Opinion

Back Home

IN THE presence of their King and amid the shouts of the Neapolitan populace 10,000 Italian soldiers returned to their native land after 18 months or more of "non-intervention" in Spain. . . .

Those who have been recalled are the war-weary veterans, and credible rumors assert that their places are already being filled by fresh "volunteers."

In any case, there are large numbers of Italian troops still in Spain. Moreover, there has been no withdrawal of Italian technicians and Italian war material, which are of greater importance than Italian infantry.

The present withdrawal can therefore hardly be regarded as a "settlement of the Spanish question."—*News Chronicle*, London.